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THE LORDS AND THE CHURCH BILL.

THE second night's Debate in the House of Lords on the Irish Church Bill has tended to strengthen the impression created by that of Monday, that a considerable number of those Peers on whose hostility to the Bill the ultra-Protestant party relied will vote with the Government. The question in the Upper House is in many respects so distinct from that which has been decided in the Lower House that an exhaustive debate like that which is now in progress is essential in order that the true bearings of the point at issue should be thoroughly understood. The fact is, that when the Conservative Peers held their celebrated meeting some days since very few of those present had taken the trouble of mastering thoroughly the nature of the situation in which they were placed.

Opposed to the principles on which the bill is based, disapproving of the proposed severance between Church and State, and regarding with unfriendly eyes the sequestration of the property belonging to the Anglican Communion in Ireland, they had no hesitation in coming to the conclusion that it was their duty to reject the bill. The fact that it had received the assent of the House of Commons did not materially affect their judgment, because they argued, and for that matter rightly argued, that such assent could not of necessity bind them. That they overlooked, however, many elements, which ought to have entered into the foundation of their decision has been demonstrated in a marked manner by the present debate as far as it has gone. It has been asked, for instance, with great pertinence, whether it would be

for the advantage of the Church of which they constitute themselves the champions, that they should reject the bill; whether, in the event of their doing so, it is not probable that much harder terms might not be forced on their acceptance at a later period; and whether they may not run the risk of losing the only opportunity that may ever be afforded to them of obtaining for that Church substantial concessions. And this language has been held, and these appeals made, not by Ministerialists, but by Peers who sit on their own side of the House or on the Episcopal Bench. They might affect to doubt the sincerity of Earl Granville when he reminded them that the amendments proposed by Mr. Disraeli were delusive and totally subversive of the bill, but that the Government would entertain



GROUP OF CHARITY CHILDREN AT ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—(SEE PAGE 1235.)



with respect any practical amendments which the Upper House might propose. Still, they cannot doubt the disinterestedness of the advice held out to them by the Archbishop of Canterbury, by the Earl of Carnarvon, and by the Bishop of St. David's, when they point out that if they really would serve the Irish Church, as well as maintain their own dignity and retain the respect of the nation at large, they must read the bill a second time and modify it according to their liking in committee. Moderate and wise counsels generally prevail save where men have determined to shut their ears and doggedly pursue a predetermined course; and as there is certainly nothing in the conduct of the Conservative Peers to lead us to suppose that they intend acting in this manner, the course of the debate is such as to justify the strongest hopes that the bill will pass through its second stage.

The Earl of Carnarvon was the only Conservative Peer who declared his intention of supporting the motion for the second reading, but the reasons which he assigned for this course were so convincing, and, to judge from the cheers, were so well received on his side of the House, that the leaders of the Opposition may well entertain doubts about the result. Though finding fault with many of the provisions of the bill, and denying the assumption that the voluntary system can as easily be established in an old country as in a new one, he urged that the House was bound to pass the bill through its present stage. The concession was one which the Peers would make, not to the House of Commons but to the country, for, as he pointed out, it was idle to suppose, considering the circumstances under which the general election took place, that the majority in the House of Commons did not in truth represent the bulk of the nation.

THE DRAWING ROOM.

FASHIONS.

UNTIL the beginning of the week the fine weather had continued, the temperature rising so rapidly that none but summer costumes have been bearable, at any rate out of doors. It is quite time now, therefore, that ladies decided on their summer dresses, and had them hurried on with all due celerity. To further aid such in their choice, we will give this week and next the latest details of *La Mode* in Paris, with such supplementary hints as may seem called for, taking special note, of course, of the more important of the new materials for summer dresses that have been introduced this season, and the number of these is not at all inconsiderable.

Le Follet states that in Paris foulard of different kinds is very fashionable, more especially the "Celeste-Empire," which has the texture and brilliancy of China crapes; and the new Japanese, a kind of silk cloth, which does not crumple easily, and is not injured by a shower of rain. Pale delicate colours are much in vogue, but of course it is not every complexion that will suit, so that at times they are trimmed with a brighter colour, rendering them less trying, such as violet on pale straw. The costume entirely of the same shade is, perhaps, the more recherche; still we see many pretty combinations of two contrasting colours, or of black with colour.

Pouffs and paniers continue in almost universal favour, under a variety of names, such as the tunique en vertugadins, en carmago, en pouff, and en paniers "Louis XV." But we find it very distinctly affirmed by the Parisian chroniclers that the true Parisienne will allow of no exaggeration of style; hence these paniers must be so arranged as not to produce an ungraceful effect, as is too often the case.

Flounces are very much worn, and generally a number of little flounces seem preferred. Coloured muslin robes, with scalloped flounces, are very pretty over a silk petticoat, the bottom being scalloped and worked in dots with silk.

There is a new manner of making long dresses into short by merely looping them up with bows of a darker shade than the material. This looping up may, of course, be done in a variety of styles; thus a dress may answer two purposes—for walking or dinner toilette—by having two bodies.

Bodies are, for the most part, made open, either heart-shaped or square; they continue also to be made to fasten down the side à la Polonoise. The plain coat sleeve is still worn with all styles, but we also see sleeves slashed with bouillons, or with wide *mosquetaire* revers. Sabot sleeves are only for very elegant or dressy toilette.

Costumes for young girls are very stylish when made of Algerine material or foulard, and white alpaca or cashmere; thus a petticoat of striped foulard of very bright colours, with a tunic and *schu*, with square ends, forming basques before and behind of white alpaca, trimmed all round with a plisse of the same material as the petticoat. High body any long sleeves, also a striped foulard. To complete this costume, the hat should be trimmed with Algerine ribbon.

Some very pretty costumes for bright weather are made with the petticoat of foulard or taffetas of a pale colour, trimmed with several small flounces, with an upper skirt and low body of black grenadine or China crape; the high-body and sleeves, and sash with large bows, matching the under-skirt.

The Roman scarf, or reversible sash, with many coloured stripes on white, green, or blue ground, is very elegant upon white, pale straw, maize, or black dresses. The "Watteau" ribbon, either plain or in stripes just separated by threads of black and orange, is made in all colours. Lace is much used again, both as a trimming and in shawls, single or double; these latter having frequently bows of satin or silk to loop them up.

PARIS HATS AND BONNETS.

Flowers, *Le Follet* states, are more used than ever by the principal Paris modistes, and many of the newest bonnets are made entirely of bouquets of small or one large flower, mixed with a barbe of lace. Nothing can be prettier or fresher looking, particularly now that flower-making has arrived at such great perfection that one can scarcely decide whether a bonnet of violets is the work of a skilful artist, or whether the flowers have been just gathered and arranged in the coiffure, which all must admire for its simple elegance. Care should be taken that the colour of the flowers does not clash with that of the dress; there is, however, little difficulty in this respect, and a bonnet of mixed flowers may be worn with almost any shade of colour.

There is nothing to record as to the shape, as little or no variation has been made for the last month or two. Lace is much used, and whilst flowers are so much in favour will

continue to be worn, as a barbe of black or white lace is by far the most elegant accompaniment to them.

Rice straw, Leghorn, Belgian, and other fancy straws are being worn. They are universally trimmed with flowers, and bound with black satin or some quiet colour, so as not to clash.

Feathers are also much used, and for a dress bonnet nothing can be more appropriate; thus, a bonnet of white tulle with barbes of blonde, a curled feather forming a wreath across, in the middle of which is a large, full-blown rose, the blonde forming barbes fastened by a rose under the chin; or the same bonnet with a blue feather and tea-rose, or green feather and large white daisies, has quite as good an effect.

White blonde bonnets, trimmed with long grass and small bright-coloured birds, are also very fashionable.

THE GARDEN.

FLOWER GARDEN.

JUST now the flower garden is in rather a transition state from the gaiety and freshness of spring to the splendour of summer, when nearly every kind of plant is turned out of doors to add to the brilliancy of the scene. Of course, our readers have their general bedding operations completed before this, and have time now to look about them and attend to other matters. A steady eye should be kept on plants for propagating, as cuttings may often be taken, and a good stock thus secured without disfiguring the plants too much, where judicious care is exercised.

Tulips will now be mostly, if not wholly, past flowering, and their leaves will fast show decay. Where this is the case it is the proper time to take up the roots, when it is wished to remove them, and to separate the offsets. Let this be done in dry weather, and as soon as the bulbs are taken up from the ground, spread them upon mats, a little in the shade from the midday sun, to dry. When they are thoroughly dried and somewhat hardened, let them be well cleaned, and separate all the offsets from the long roots; then put each sort separately in bags or boxes, or upon shelves, and in September, October, or November, plant again.

Many of the more rare herbaceous plants which do not readily perfect seeds, or are short-lived with us, may be prolonged by dividing their roots, either by making cuttings of the stronger roots of some species, or by dividing the roots having a portion of their crowns or the rudiments of the stalk attached to them. In either case they should be carefully separated and planted in a bed prepared as for cuttings; cover with a hand glass till they have taken kindly to their new quarters.

The seed may be sown now of perennials that are to stand all the winter and flower next spring and summer. Wall-flowers, sweetwilliams, polyanthus, auriculas, pinks, picotees, carnations, out of doors; primulas, cinerarias, calceolarias, cyclamens, geraniums, petunias, verbenas, &c., indoors. Guard against a universal fault, that is, sowing too thickly, and allowing the seeds to dry after they have once begun to swell. In the first of these errors the seedlings kill each other; in the second the seeds perish altogether. If they do come too thick you must destroy some to make room for the others; but if they are allowed to get dry they will never germinate. As soon as it is possible to handle the small plants prick them out in pots or pans of good compost, for they advance very much faster than they could in their seed pans, even if they had room. The same system is required for plants out of doors, only that the operations are on a larger scale.

This is a very good time for increasing the stock of polyanthus. Considering the ease with which these lovely spring-flowering plants can be grown and shifted about when necessary for display, they are fully entitled to rank amongst the best of our spring bedders. Choose a shady border, and give it a moderate dressing of manure or leaf-mould, and then dig it up deep. Divide the plants, and put them in rows a foot apart, and nine inches asunder in the rows. Plant firm, and water until they are tolerably well established. If taken in hand at this season they make strong crowns, which flower freely the following season; but when pulled to pieces and planted in the autumn a few small trusses are all the cultivator gets for his labours.

PLANT-HOUSES AND FRAMES.

Conservatory.—Any of the flowering plants, says the *Gardener's Magazine*, that are getting infested with green-fly should be removed altogether, and thus prevent their spreading to other subjects. This structure should at this moment be gay with pelargoniums, which last fresh but a short time after they get smothered with this pest. To smoke them now is out of the question, for a moderate dose would bring down two-thirds of the flowers.

Greenhouse.—Where this house is still occupied with New Holland plants give an abundance of air; let the ventilators be open night and day, for it is impossible for these plants to have too much air now. On the other hand, if the above class of plants is cleared out, and their places filled with soft-wooded stuff, which requires to be grown on freely, the house must be shut up early in the afternoon, and the occupants thereof have a good syringing overhead previously; keep rather close during the day, and shade to keep down the temperature; at the same time give sufficient air to keep the plants sturdy and short-jointed.

Frames.—The asters intended for flowering in the conservatory should soon have their final shift, if not already done. Three plants in a six-inch pot is the best way to grow them. The herbaceous calceolarias, as they go out of bloom, should have the whole of the flower-stalks removed, and be brought to one of the pits, and the pot set on a bed of coal-ashes. The frame must be kept cool and moist, which can be done by sprinkling the floor and keeping it shaded; this is better than soaking the roots with moisture, as if they have much before the young growth starts the plants will probably go off. Roses that have been forced must be plunged in some loose material in the full sun to ripen; cuttings from them will strike freely on a slight bottom heat, and may now be put in.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

In tying up lettuces at this season, a little judgment as to the right moment for performing the operation is necessary. The plants must not be tied up when the sun is shining brightly upon them in the middle of the day, for the sudden check to evaporation causes the hearts to rot. Neither must

the foliage be damp from either dew or rain when tying is done. Where the young plants have to be transplanted from the seed-bed, a shady border such as is on the north side of a wall should be set apart for them. Plant out the autumn cauliflowers as speedily as possible. The frequency of a large proportion of this batch buttoning can be mainly attributed to the young plants being kept starving in the seed-beds too long. The early spring-sown plants are now coming on, and will receive much benefit from a mulch of short litter between the rows on dry soils. A cool moist bottom is essential to the production of large well-flavoured heads. Sow a supply of endive for the autumn. Much better success may be expected if the seed is sown where the plants are to remain permanently. The moss-cured and green-cured are the two best for sowing now. Continue to thin out all crops that require that attention, and let it be finished before they are likely to receive any injury from over-crowding.

FRUIT GARDEN.

The work to be done in this department is much the same as that advised for the last two weeks; therefore, we can only advise those who are behind-hand to look at our issues for the past two weeks, and bring up the arrears as quickly as possible. Bear in mind here, as elsewhere, that it takes up just as much time to do the work out of season as it does in season, though the benefit resulting therefrom may be little in the first case, and much in the second.

THE GREAT EASTERN AND THE FRENCH ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH EXPEDITION.

ON Saturday morning the Great Eastern got under way at half-past eleven, and proceeded from Sheerness, under easy steam, over the Sheerness Bar to the Nore, where she lay to a single anchor in eight fathoms' water on the Essex side. On Sunday, at about twelve o'clock, she again proceeded at high tide through the Alexandra Channel, on her passage over the Swash.

The Great Eastern will finish coaling at Portland, it is expected, by this (Saturday) evening, and will then at once steer for Brest. This passage is likely to take her some 36 or 40 hours, for she is excessively deep in the water, and will, of course, be deeper still when she has an additional 2,000 tons of coal on board, which will bring her down at least two feet; in fact, the Great Eastern will start from England more deeply laden than she has ever gone to sea before.

On Saturday, at high tide, with her bows to the Nore, there was only about four feet under her as she made her first move. In such shallows it required no ordinary skill and seamanship to get the vast hull safely out through the narrow channel off the new battery at Sheerness, but it was all done with as much ease and smoothness and silence as if the vessel had been a yacht. Half-past eleven was the time fixed for starting, and at half-past eleven to the minute the Great Eastern was under way. The work of unshackling her vast moorings took some hours. It was begun soon after 5 o'clock, and by 10 the Great Eastern was hanging by a single chain. By that time the Queen's pilot, Mr. Brockman, who has taken her out before, was on board, and the last of the last late parcels had streamed in—all but the fresh beef. But even for fresh beef the Great Eastern would not wait, for the steam was up and the flood tide making fast, and though the water was covered with little boats in all directions, not one could be desisted with the anxiously wished-for supplies on board. At eleven, steam was let from the boilers into the engines, both screw and paddle, to warm them; a quarter past eleven came and still no fresh meat, and at half-past eleven the most sanguine hopes about it died out as the word was given to knock away the last chain. Two or three ringing blows with a hammer did all that was necessary, and as the last chain fell the huge paddle and screw engines began slowly to revolve astern, the screw going 18 and the paddles five revolutions a minute. A few turns gave sufficient way on her to clear her head of the mooring lighters without bringing her too close to the shoals astern, when she began to forge ahead under very easy steam, the paddles going six and the screw about 23 revolutions. Such slow rate of progress was absolutely necessary in water so shallow, and with such quick turns to make. As it was, it was evident from the water she left in her wake that she was at times near enough the bottom to stir up the mud considerably. It was more or less an anxious time till she was clear of these shallows, for had she touched sufficient to compel her remaining aground till the tide left her with her ponderous weights on board there would have been an end of the Great Eastern for evermore. As it was, however, all went well, and she never had to do more than slacken speed in the dangerous places. As she passed through the fleet at Sheerness the sides of the ships were black with crews, who swarmed out like bees to see the Great Eastern. As she came silently down, towering over even the largest line-of-battle ships and dwarfing by comparison the great ironclads to mere sloops, her size, her strength, her speed seemed almost overwhelming, and her whole appearance magnificent beyond the power of words to tell. Every part of the wharves, the warehouses, docks, and foreshores was crowded with people who had come to see her pass close by the land, and who must have had a splendid sight of her, rendered even more striking by contrast with the fleet of tiny boats which hovered round her like a cloud of flies. There was no cheering, but the dumb, steadfast admiration with which she was watched by thousands as she strode along was even more impressive than any amount of vociferation could have been. Going down the Alexandra Channel there were some very nasty patches to be passed over—patches with only five feet of water under the ship. Crossing these the use of the paddles was discontinued, and the screw slowed down to about eight or ten revolutions a minute—just sufficient to keep the great mass going with steerage way on her. The steam steering apparatus proved invaluable in this short but dangerous passage, for a mere motion of the pilot's finger on the wheel amidst ships was sufficient to move the vessel in any direction wanted. The condition of the cable on board the ship is reported to be as near electrical perfection as it is possible to be, and since under the cold water in the tanks it has continued steadily to improve, its resistance having risen from 250,000,000 units to upwards of 300,000,000. Long experience has shown that at great depths it requires a year's submersion at the bottom of the sea for a cable to become perfectly uniform in its conditions and temperature from end to end. After a twelvemonth under water a cable is considered to have attained its electrical prime, and, as far as is yet known or can be predicted of such matters, it will remain

in such a condition of excellence for at least a hundred years.

The illustrations which we give of the Great Eastern at Sheerness will add to the interest with which our readers will follow her on her journey.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

THE ASCOT RACES.—THE CUP DAY.

THE meeting of 1869 will certainly live for some little time in the memories of racing men. Never has there been such a reversal of public form and running as was witnessed last week. No horse seemed to be able to run two days alike, and the Derby form, if the running is true, must be most moderate. Putting aside the bad figure cut by Pero Gomez, from whom Pretender could only just get home at Epsom, here was the Duke of Beaufort, who had a narrow escape of place honours in the Derby, succumbing in the St. James's Palace Stakes to Dunbar, a horse whose previous performance has only been plating. Then in the 7th New Biennial, Badsworth, whose two-year-old form was superior, could make no fight of it with two such second-rate animals as Bruce and Pandore. The Ring shouted after their manner as each successive favourite was defeated, and plungers could only look to the Cup to retrieve their losses.

It did this only in a small degree. Ascot Cups have been gradually dwindling down as to fields, and reached their lowest point last year when Blue Gown, Speculum, and King Alfred were the only runners. On the anxiously looked-for Thursday there were five, and last year's winner was again the favourite. Blue Gown hardly looked as blooming as we have seen him, but there was no doubt as to the high condition of Formosa and Brigantine, the former especially excited universal admiration. They were paraded round the Royal Enclosure, according to time-honoured custom, but the ladies, we are happy to say, kept their seats, firmly resisting the pressing entreaties of an official to retire, and Blue Gown led his four competitors in and out among the gay toilettes in a perfectly composed manner, without the slightest danger to life or limb. Blue Gown was first favourite, of course, and Formosa and Brigantine carried the rest of the money, the latter, perhaps, being the most fancied by the best judges. The pace was very bad, and it was not till they got to the hickhills that it all improved. Trocadero made all the running, Thorwaldsen and Blue Gown lying next, with Sir Frederick Johnstone's filly in the rear. At the three-quarters of a mile post the Oaks winner rushed to the front, and from that point the race was over. Blue Gown ran gamely, and answered to Wells' call opposite the Royal Stand, but he could not get up, and Butler landed Brigantine an easy winner by a length. Thorwaldsen was third, a neck behind Sir Joseph's horse, but failing to draw his weight, was disqualified, and the third place given to Formosa. There is no doubt now that the Beadsmans are non-stayers, while the style in which Brigantine won will raise fresh lamentations over the loss of Buccaneer.

PIGEON SHOOTING IN HURLINGHAM PARK.—There was a very large and fashionable company in these grounds on Saturday to witness the shooting for an object of art—the silver pointer. No less than 66 members shot, the conditions being that all the competitors should stand at 25 yards, and that each shooter should retire after missing one bird. The weather was delightfully fine, and the company, which included several elegantly attired ladies, were entertained with some choice operatic selections by the band of the Scots Fusilier Guards.

THE INTERNATIONAL BOAT RACE.—We are glad that the prospect of a couple of international races between Harvard and the Oxford and Cambridge Universities of England is now so promising. The races will be in four-oared gigs, to be rowed on the Thames from Mortlake to Putney, the course of the annual contest between Oxford and Cambridge. The relative weights of the competing crews will be very uniform, and the races would appear to depend upon style and endurance. Harvard has shown considerable pluck in challenging, on their own waters, the two first crews of England.

SALES OF THE MIDDLE PARK YEARLINGS.—The first sale of the yearlings bred by Mr. Blenkiron was held at Middle Park on Saturday in presence of a numerous and fashionable company; Mr. E. Tattersall presiding at the rostrum. It was universally agreed that they were the most even lot yet turned out by Mr. Blenkiron, and considering the dull state of the Turf generally they brought good prices. Of the 55 numbers on the catalogue two were not put up, having met with accidents, and one was withdrawn. The remaining 52 were all sold, making 12,640gs., or an average of 243gs., which must be considered a great success.

THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE AND HIS CREDITORS.—After the several interpleader summonses were before Mr. Baron Martin on Wednesday last week, at the Judges' Chambers, the several orders were drawn up by Mr. Taylor, who appeared for the Sheriff of Nottinghamshire, and signed by his lordship. Orders were drawn up as to the execution at Carlton-house-Terrace, and Mr. Under-Sheriff Hall appeared for the Sheriff of Middlesex. As to the execution at Clumber, the Sheriff was directed to withdraw as to property claimed by the trustees of the late Duke of Newcastle's "heirlooms," and as to property in a bill of sale to them dated the 19th of May last, an issue was directed between them and Mr. Padwick. The horses to be sold, and £850 to be brought into court, to abide the event of an issue between Mr. Peters and Mr. Padwick, and Messrs. Beyfus to have a right to contest the claim. As to the Sheriff of Middlesex, he was to withdraw from the "heirlooms," and an issue was directed as to the property claimed by Mrs. Hope at the instance of Messrs. Beyfus. The issues are to be tried at the London sittings before the vacation, and certain proceeds of sales about to take place to be paid into court to abide further directions.

On the 11th inst., at 4, Victoria Villas, King Edward-road, South Hackney, the wife of George A. Hutchison, F.A.S.L., &c., of a daughter.

MME. VALONS, of Lyons, a widow, aged 62, has just had a gold medal awarded her by the Societe d'Encouragement au Bien, for having taken charge of and brought up, in 1843, when she was herself in indigence, a little girl, abandoned by her parents. This act is now Mme. Victoria Lafontaine, aged 29, and a Societaire of the Theatre Francais.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

GEORGE SAND's complete works are about to be issued in a ninety-volume edition. Ninety volumes!

DRURY-LANE THEATRE re-opens on the 31st of July, with a new drama by Dion Boucicault.

MR. JOSEPH TAYLOR, of California, has organised a minstrel troupe composed of the best artists, and has set out on a European tour.

MR. M. W. BALFE has just completed a grand trio for piano forte, violin, and violoncello, of which he contemplates the performance at the Monday Popular Concerts next season.

A CONCERT under distinguished patronage will be given (by kind permission of the Earl of Dudley) at Dudley House on the 24th inst., in aid of Mrs. Gladstone's Convalescent Home Fund.

THE Rev. Dr. Moberly, Brightstone Rectory, I.W., has undertaken to edit Keble's select correspondence. Any person in possession of important or characteristic letters of Mr. Keble will confer a great obligation by communicating with Dr. Moberly on the subject.

SIR EDWIN LANDSEER has sold his great work in the Academy—the "Swannery invaded by Sea Eagles"—to the Marquis of Northampton for four thousand guineas; Mr. Millais' portrait of "Vanessa" has found a purchaser at the price of £700.

PROFESSOR BLASER, of Berlin, has been commissioned to execute a colossal bust of Alexander von Humboldt for a committee in New York. The model is now finished, and has been sent to Hanover, where it will be cast in bronze under the superintendence of Howaldt.

MR. THORNYCROFT's colossal statue of the Queen is now ready. It represents Her Majesty in half-military costume, such as she used to wear when visiting the camp at Chobham with the Prince Consort. It is 14ft. high, and will be placed in front of St. George's Hall, Liverpool.

THE late Mr. J. G. Bell, of Manchester, spent half a lifetime in illustrating a folio edition of the Holy Bible. The work grew under his hands, and at his death the accumulation of engravings, photographs, and original drawings was so large that it filled sixty-three folio volumes. This Bible is now for sale.

THE thirteen following theatres will be closed in Paris during the month of July: Odéon, Italiens, Théâtre Lyrique, Châtelet, Bouffes, Porte St. Martin, Gaité, Fantaisies Parisiennes, Menus Plaisirs, Déjazet, Délassements Comiques, Prince Imperial, and Beaumarchais. Things will look blue in the Parisian theatrical world about that time.

THE Baroness James de Rothschild, having a modest competence of a few odd millions per annum, is going to do a book—a book of reminiscences—in which as Miss Martineau has done, she will kindly give her opinion of the clever people and nice people who used to come to Mr. R.'s and what they said and did.

WE learn that Miss Bateman, the favourite actress, having completed a most successful provincial tour, will appear at the Haymarket Theatre on Monday, June 21, in an original domestic drama, written expressly for her by Tom Taylor, Esq. (The engagement will only extend over seventeen nights, these being Miss Bateman's final appearances prior to her departure for America.)

Mlle. CELINE MONTAUD, the clever French actress, has the reputation of being the finest pistol-shot in France. She practises regularly every other day at a gallery. It is impossible that a critic could say anything that was not flattering of her talents, if he told the truth; but if he ventured upon an untruth he would have to look out.

THE new opera-house at Vienna, the first stone of which was laid in 1862, has cost £600,000. There were two architects, one to superintend the construction, and the other the decorations, but neither lived to see the completion of the building; both died last year. The house is lighted by 4,000 jets of gas. The walls are decorated in white and gold, with red hangings, and illuminated with 420 jets of gas and numerous candelabra.

THE *New York Times* says:—"At first the yellow-haired beauties of English burlesque were novel and attractive; but if many more troupes come to this country the public will be surfeited beyond endurance. Ship loads of them have been dumped upon these shores; and so strongly has the contagion of their example prevailed that many of our own performers have lost their wits and rushed to the dyepot and the walk-around."

VIOLETTA COLVILLE is the name of a young American girl, not yet fifteen, who is at present under the tuition of M. Wartel, the instructor of Nilsson. Wartel speaks of her with enthusiasm, and says that he will make a Malibran of her. "She has," he says, "the sacred fire. She always overcomes me. She has the most beautiful musical organization I ever met with in my life. I shall bring her out at eighteen, and I only ask Providence to bless me with life until then." Miss Colville is the niece of Miss Mary Provost.

"SALLY IN OUR ALLEY."—The pleasing old ditty, "Sally in our Alley," was, as everybody knows, written by Henry Carey, in the time of Queen Anne; it is not so generally known that the author, in order to certify the origin of the ballad, stated that he one day tracked a shoemaker's apprentice and his sweetheart through a day's pleasure, and that, charmed with the simplicity of their courtship, he drew from what he had witnessed this little sketch of nature.—*Musical Standard*.

THE Duke Ernest of Saxe-Coburg Gotha has been performing the character of Major Tellheim to the Duchess Leopold of Saxony's Baroness Nottolheim, in the Duke's play of *Mina von Barhelme*. The performance took place in the great theatre of Coburg, but tickets were only obtainable from the Lord High Chamberlain, and not for money. The Gross Herzog and Herzogin are said to have descended from their high estate far more naturally than comedians who attempt to ascend into the charmed circle of Royalty.

BREATHING THROUGH THE NOSE FAVOURABLE TO HEALTH.—"Shut your mouth" is a pamphlet by Mr. George Catlin, advocating his well-known theory formed from observations on the American Indians; that breathing through the nose instead of the mouth is the great preservative of health. No other animal, he says, excepting man, sleeps with his mouth open, and this pernicious habit is generally confined to communities where artificial civilisation has been carried to an extreme. An Indian mother watches her infant when asleep and presses the lips together whenever they are parted, till the habit of always keeping the mouth closed is attained.

The old parish church of Kensington is to be pulled down forthwith, and a handsome new edifice, designed by Mr

Gilbert Scott, will be erected in its place. Of the old church Leigh Hunt wrote: "It is remarkable as an edifice for nothing but the smallness and homeliness of its appearance; but it has this curious claim to consideration—namely, that what with partial rebuildings and wholesale repairs, it has been altered since the year 1683 nearly a dozen times. How often before then we cannot say; nor do we know when it was first built." In the church and picturesque churchyard are a few noteworthy monuments, amongst others those of James Mill, the historian of British India, distinguished father of a distinguished son, the two Colmans, and Mrs. Inchbald, the author of "A Simple Story."

It is a matter of notice (says a writer in the *St. Paul's Magazine*) that "the songs of soldiers are never of the modern music-hall type. You might go into a hundred barracks—rooms or soldiers' haunts and never hear such a ditty as 'Champagne Charley' or 'Not for Joseph.' The soldier takes especial delight in songs of the sentimental pattern; and even when for a brief period he forsakes the region of sentiment, it is not to indulge in the outrageously comic, but to give vent to such sturdy bacchanalian outpourings as the 'Good Rhine Wine,' 'Old John Barleycorn,' and 'Simon the Cellarer.' But these are only interludes. 'The Soldier's Tear,' 'The White Squall,' 'There came a Tale to England,' 'Ben Bolt,' 'Shells of the Ocean,' and other melodies of a lugubrious type, are the special favourites of the barrack-room. I remember once hearing a Cockney recruit attempt the 'Perfect Cure,' with its accompanying gymnastic efforts; but he was not appreciated, and indeed I think broke down in the middle for want of encouragement."

THE SCHOOL CHILDREN AT ST. PAUL'S.

THE meeting of the children of the parochial schools of London took place under the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral on Thursday sennight, according to ancient custom, nearly 6,000 children alone being present. They were ranged upon a platform built round the lower area of the dome between the arches, the central portion of the space being occupied by a vast congregation. The choir, as usual, was augmented by a number of voices chosen from the choirs of the Chapels Royal, Westminster Abbey, the Temple Church, Lincoln's Inn Chapel, the choir of Eton College, and St. George's, Windsor. The great organ under the dome was used in accompanying the service. Mr. John Goss and Mr. George Cooper were the performers. The pretty illustration which we give this week tells its own story, and will be interesting to all.

TRAWLING BY NIGHT.

THE large illustration on page 1240 represents a portion of the deck of a smack, illuminated by the light of a lantern suspended in the rigging, and the time chosen by the artist is when the trawl-beam has been hauled up alongside, and the net cast over on the deck, that the fish contained in it may be taken out. All the large fishing ports of England fit out vessels called trawlers. The largest number hail from Barking, Ramsgate, Dover, Brixton, and most of the ports of Devonshire and Cornwall. They are generally fine cutters, from forty to a hundred tons' burden, and manned with from six to ten hands. The practice of trawling consists in dragging along the bottom of the sea a large opened-mouthed, conical-shaped net, in such a manner that the fish lying at the bottom are forced into it: and when it has been dragged along the bottom a sufficient distance, it is hauled up to the vessel's side, the mouth being then closed, and the fish secured as in a bag. By means of tackle, the net is soon secured, opened, and its haul of fish stored on board.

SHOCKING ACCIDENTS AT CREWE.

AN accident, which caused the immediate death of three youths and serious injury to two others, occurred at a late hour on Thursday night, last week, on the Chester line, a short distance from Crewe railway station. The annual Sunday school excursion, got up by the Wesleyans of Crewe and the district, took place on Thursday, and two trains, consisting of twenty-eight carriages each, left Crewe between seven and eight o'clock in the morning; the passengers being for the most part parents and friends of the scholars attending the Wesleyan schools. The trains left Llandudno on the return journey shortly after seven o'clock in the evening, and were delayed at Chester whilst the line was cleared of some luggage carriages. At a distance of about three quarters of a mile from Crewe station the line passes by the side of a field adjoining the highway, and is protected by a fence belonging to the London and North Western Railway Company. Between forty and fifty boys from Crewe had proceeded to this point in order to witness the return of the train, and breaking through the fence they took up their positions on and near the down line, where they were run over by an engine which had left Crewe for Chester. Five boys were knocked down, three of whom were instantly killed, the engine passing over them, and two others seriously injured.

At nearly the same time another accident occurred at Crewe station. A drover named Charles Saville, of Mossley, was knocked down by an express train, and it is believed that he cannot recover from the dreadful injuries that were inflicted upon him. He got out of a Manchester train, though cautioned by one of the railway servants not to do so, and jumped off the step in the direction of the down line just as an express train came up. The engine knocked him down, and he was taken up in a most mutilated condition. He was removed to the hospital at Crewe.

PRINTING IN ANTIQUE TYPE.—Judd and Glass, of the Phoenix Works, St. Andrew's-hill, have, in addition to their extensive selection of Modern Types, complete Founts of Old-faced Letters, and execute orders for large and small Posting Bills, Circulars, Reports, &c., by Steam Machinery, with the utmost expedition. Estimate on application.

SCISSORS AND ART.—A striking instance of the immense value a small piece of steel may acquire by the great power of skilled mechanical labour is the balance-spring of a watch. From its extreme fineness and delicacy 4,000 weigh not more than one ounce, and exceed in value £1,000. A most interesting little work, describing the rise and progress of watchmaking, has been published by J. W. Benson, 25, Old Bond-street, and the City Steam Factory, 58 and 60, Ludgate-hill. The book, which is prettily illustrated, gives a full description of the various kinds of watches and clocks, with their prices. Mr. Benson (who holds the appointment to the Prince of Wales) has also published a pamphlet on Artistic Gold Jewellery, illustrated with the most beautiful designs of Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Lockets, &c., &c., suitable for Wedding, Birthday, and other presents. These pamphlets are sent post free for two stamps each, and they cannot be too strongly recommended to those contemplating a purchase, especially to residents in the country or abroad, who are thus enabled to select any article they may require, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

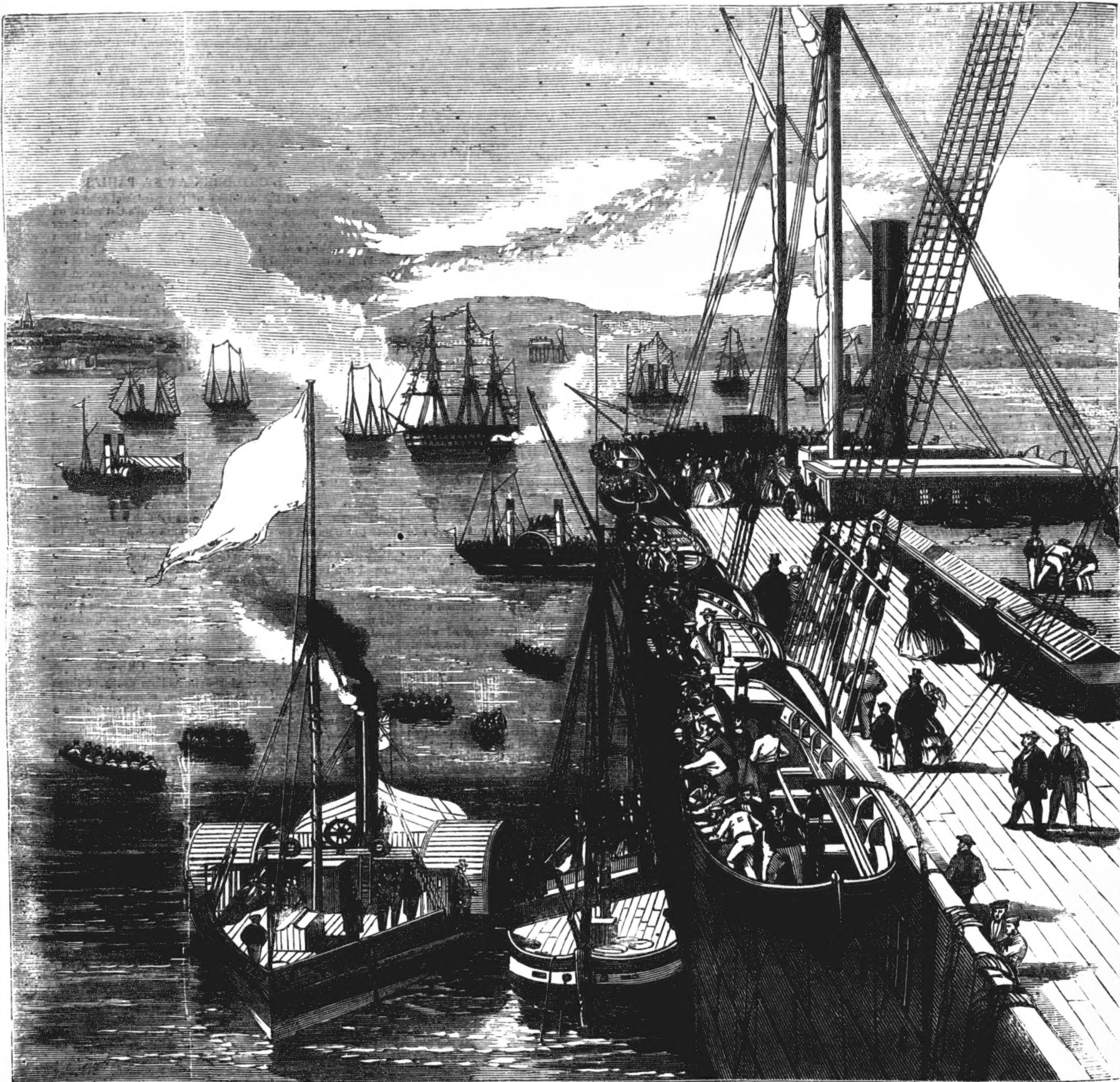
THE FEARFUL BOILER EXPLOSION AT BINGLEY.

The *Leeds Mercury* gives the following account of this terrible calamity:—

"A boiler explosion, which for disastrous consequences to life and property is unprecedented in the annals of Airedale, took place on Tuesday at Bingley. The disaster occurred on the works of Messrs. John Town and Son, bobbin turners, which were—for they are now entirely a thing of the past, so complete has been the destruction—situated on the southern slope of the valley, immediately opposite to the Bingley Station of the Midland Railway, whence there is a full view of the wreck. The works consisted of a very substantially erected two-storey stone building, twelve yards in length by

the occupancy of Messrs. Town two or three weeks. They employed about 14 men, all of whom commenced work at the usual hour on Tuesday morning, and everything proceeded in the accustomed manner till about half-past ten o'clock, when the boiler burst with a terrific boom, killing on the spot no fewer than 13 persons, amongst whom were the wife and daughter of the junior partner, and injuring, with more or less severity, nearly as many more. The explosion, which, in the adjoining schoolroom, had more the effect of an earthquake than anything else, was heard for a great distance, as the reverberation echoed from hill-side to hill-side through the valley of the Aire, which, at this point is not of very great breadth. At the time of the disaster the petty sessions were being held in the court-house, in Myrtle-place, about 150 yards distant, and there was therefore a staff of police immediately available for maintaining order and assisting in

the moment of the explosion the children of the infant school were romping merrily in the playground, but it was soon found that the frolics of several had been ruthlessly cut short by death, for the first bodies that were discovered were those of Matthew Henry Naylor and Percy Midgley, two boys aged six and four respectively. The next victim of the catastrophe who was recovered was Joseph Murgatroyd, one of Messrs. Town's workmen. He remained insensible for about three-quarters of an hour; but the remedies applied were so successful that he was able to be removed to his own room in the course of the afternoon. A young man named William Fisher, also one of the workmen, was rescued alive from beneath the materials. He was badly cut about the face. Several other children were found under the rubbish in the playground, all, with the exception of Charles Naylor, being quite dead. The little fellow was, however, only just alive, and



THE GREAT EASTERN AT SHEERNESS—THE LUNCHEON ON BOARD.—(SEE PAGE 1234)

about nine yards in breadth, the walls of which were nearly two feet in thickness. They were, for the most part, filled with turning lathes and the supplementary machinery requisite for carrying on an extensive trade in supplying mills with spinning bobbins. Connected with the building on the south was a sawyer's wooden shed, about eight yards square, and at the north-west corner were three stone cottages, two of which were tenanted by the members of the firm and their families, the third being principally used as a store-room. On the west side of the factory, and partially connected with the store cottage, was the boiler-house and engine. On the east side of the premises is the National School, in Park-road, the principal portion of which is separated from the present scene of ruin by a children's play-ground, about 13 yards square. The block, which is nothing now but a heap of rubbish, was owned by Mr. G. Smith, of Keighley, and it has only been in

the search that was forthwith commenced. On reaching the yard where the works had been situated they found the factory and the cottages one immense pile of rubbish. The boiler was thrown from its bed, and was lying a shapeless mass 30 yards distant. Mr. Ruff, the certifying surgeon under the Workshops' Regulation Act, who resides in the immediate neighbourhood, Dr. Glendinning, and Mr. Dryden, of Bingley, very promptly rendered assistance, and telegrams having been sent off to the neighbouring towns, they were soon ably seconded in their efforts to alleviate the agonies of the unfortunate sufferers by Dr. Rhind and Mr. Ellis, of Shipley; and Mr. Terry, Mr. Mead, and Mr. Bland, of Bradford, and Dr. Rutherford. The residents in the town and districts, with praiseworthy promptitude, placed restoratives and linen at the service of the medical men, and sent vehicles for the removal of the wounded and the dead. At

he died almost immediately. Both the members of the firm were rescued alive. Mr. John Town, the senior partner, escaped with a few bruises, but his son, Mr. Joseph, sustained a fracture of the skull and frightful internal injuries. Henry Town, a son of the latter, a lad about 12 years of age, had his head and face badly bruised, some of his ribs broken, and the inside of his right leg lacerated. He is, however, alive, and some hope is entertained of his recovery, though that of his father is extremely doubtful. With the exception of a portion of the south gable of the factory, the whole of the stone buildings are levelled with the ground, which, for a space of at least 50 yards square, is one shapeless mass of rubbish, consisting of stones, beams, machinery, timber, bobbins, and furniture. So violent was the explosion that some of the bricks of the chimney, which was about 12 yards in height, were hurled a distance of 300 yards, into the heart of the

town; a 16lb. weight attached to the safety valve was found near the Fleece Inn, 200 yards off; a large iron bolt was firmly embedded in the railway wall; and the windows of the main street were shaken. The roof of the pay-office of Messrs. Johnson and Denby, builders, who have a yard about 40 yards distant, was broken, and the building rendered insecure. The cause of the accident is involved in doubt."

On the Wednesday, Joseph Town, one of the occupiers of the bobbin-turning premises, died from injuries sustained. This is the 15th death by the accident, and it is thought others will succumb.

The inquest was opened on the Wednesday before Mr. Barstow, coroner, who suggested that a competent engineer should be called in to ascertain the cause of explosion. The inquest was adjourned. It has transpired that a man named Longbottom spoke to Mr. Town a week ago, and told him to engage a more experienced engineman than Hodgkinson, or there would be danger of a blow up. Longbottom further said that he saw Hodgkinson tie up the steam-whistle with a piece of canvass, and his statement is corroborated by other persons.

THE TERRIBLE COLLIERY EXPLOSION IN WALES.

The *Western Mail* supplies the following narrative of this terrible catastrophe:—

"Ferndale, a wild and picturesque spot in the Rhondda Vale, has, within the brief period of two years, been made the scene of two of the most fatal catastrophes that have

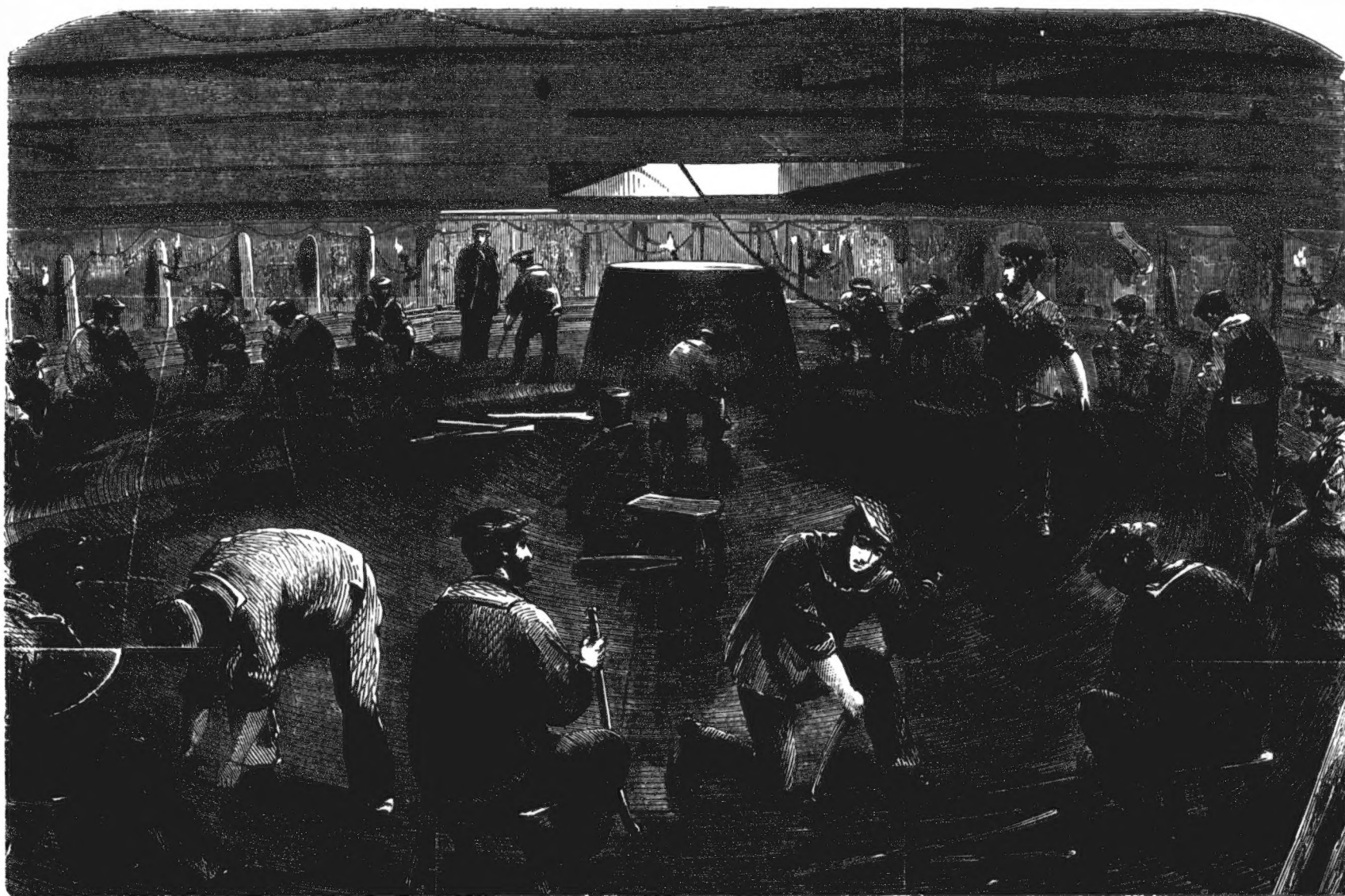
thousands of men, women, and children from all the neighbourhood round flocked to the scene. The excitement was intense, not only in the locality, but throughout the whole district. As rapidly as was possible the uninjured men working in the pits were drawn to the surface. It must be understood that the Ferndale Colliery comprises three separate workings, known respectively as the Duffryn, the Rhondda, and the Blaenllecha headings. These all radiate from one shaft, and are on one level.

"It was in the Duffryn heading that the present explosion took place. This working was uninjured in the great explosion which took place in 1867. From accounts received from some of those who were in the working, we gather that out of the 400 men who went down there were from 130 to 140 in the Duffryn side, and of these about 60 made good their escape. The Duffryn heading runs in a south-westerly course, towards the Rhondda Vale. The workings have extended about three-quarters of a mile. It is not known at what point the explosion took place, but it is supposed to have been towards the centre; and it is conjectured that the cause was the falling of a portion of the roof, and an irruption of highly inflammable gas. The men nearest the shaft, which is 280 yards deep, escaped, but those towards the other end were unfortunately cut off by the after damp.

"Mr. Pedlington and Mr. Rees, on their arrival, promptly organised an exploring party, the colliers volunteering for the service with their customary willingness and heroism. The first party descended a little before eight o'clock, and by half-past nine 10 bodies were brought to the bank. These presented no appearance of having been burnt, but appa-

An open safety lamp has been found in the heading where the gas exploded, and a pipe and tobacco have been discovered on one of the bodies in the vicinity of the explosion. It is supposed the lamp was opened to get a light; hence the explosion.

POISONING BY WHITE LEAD.—An inquiry has been held at the German Hospital, by Mr. Richards, into the circumstances attending the poisoning of Rudolf Rusman, Carroll Myer, Frastranger Abraham, Frederick Monro, and four other men whose names are not mentioned. Fortunately, only one of the men died. Mr. Manillas Kurts, 149, Shoreditch High-street, said that the deceased was a walking-stick maker. He was employed by witness to varnish walking-sticks. On the 29th ult. he left his work, as he was too ill to continue it. Three other men who were at work on the premises became ill at the same time, and they also left. After that the surgeon at the hospital told witness that the four men were suffering from the effects of lead poisoning. He used white lead in his business for fastening on the tops of fancy sticks and also to whiten them. Five weeks before the 29th ult. the deceased had become ill from the effects of lead poisoning, and he had to spend five days in the hospital. The deceased was 50 years of age. Dr. Julius Wibell said that the deceased was admitted into the hospital on the 29th of May, suffering from the effects of lead poisoning. He was in convulsions. Witness had told Mr. Kurts that it was dangerous to use white lead in his business, for it was a poison. In the beginning of April there were eight men in the hospital suffering from the effects of lead poisoning. Four of the men were



PAYING IN THE FRENCH CABLE ON BOARD THE GREAT EASTERN.—(SEE PAGE 1234.)

occurred in the mining districts of Wales during the present century. Until late years Ferndale was simply a romantic mountain glen, with its stunted brushwood, its murmuring stream, and its calm solitude unfretted either by the labouring engine or the plying mandril; but soon its rich subterranean treasures were discovered, and beneath scenes where no harvest has gleamed with its luxuriant gold, grander, more priceless heaps than have ever piled its ground were sent up the tall shaft and dispersed throughout the land. But at what a price! There has been the inevitable dribbling away of human life from falls, from carelessness, from recklessness; then came a great storm, overwhelming 200; and now another, which has destroyed no less than 70 lives. This is one of the most frightful accidents that has ever taken place in Wales. Risca, fearful enough in all conscience, destroyed 164 lives; Cymmer, 114; Duffryn, 65; Gethin 1st, 49; do. 2nd., 35.

"Between six and seven o'clock on Thursday morning the colliers, of whom 600 were generally employed in the Ferndale pit, situate in the lesser Rhondda-valley, had descended to commence their daily avocation. About half an hour afterwards a vibration of the earth, followed by a faint report, was perceptible, to those stationed at the mouth of the pit. Almost simultaneously with these signs a dense volume of black dust issued from the mouth of the 'down-cast' shaft, and it was immediately known by those on the bank that another calamity had visited this fated pit. Mr. Pedlington, the general manager, and Mr. David Rees, the local manager, were instantly summoned, and very few minutes elapsed before they were on the spot. They were joined by a number of the other officials connected with the works, and the news having spread as such news will,

rently had suffered from the effects of the after-damp. Calm, and with features perfectly composed as if they had fallen asleep, they were laid by the pit mouth till eager friends recognised them, when they were tenderly borne to their desolate homes. Relief parties were told off to continue the search, and bodies continued to be brought up till between twelve and one o'clock, at which hour 45 bodies had been recovered. Some of these latter presented a sickening spectacle, many of them being shockingly burnt. In one or two cases the features of the poor fellows were so charred as to be almost wholly unrecognisable. There were a large number of medical gentlemen on the spot. As soon as the explosion became known messengers were despatched on horseback to Aberaman, where the depot of Messrs. Davies's colliery is situated. Medical stores were at once despatched to Ferndale. Amongst the doctors on the spot who were ready to give whatever assistance was required, were Messrs. Watkin Reis, E. W. S. Davies, Hunter, Evan Jones, Roberts, Davies, and Devonald. There were between 2,000 and 3,000 persons present. Immediately after the accident had become known many of the district clergy arrived at the scene of the catastrophe."

FERNDALE, Friday.—Up to last night 44 bodies were recovered, but owing to the pit taking fire operations were suspended until the fire was walled in. This morning another body was brought up, and it is known that there are eight others in the pit. Twenty-three of the poor fellows were married, and some of them leave large families.

Mr. Overton, the coroner, opened his inquiry this morning, but the proceedings were merely formal; the jury, after viewing the bodies, being bound over to institute the inquiry on a future occasion.

from Mr. Kurts's establishment, but he did not know where the others came from, for they were under the care of another house-surgeon. The men were poisoned through not washing their hands at meal times. The poison was not inhaled, it came from the hands while eating. The deceased died on the 30th. The stomach was contracted, and a post-mortem examination proved that the deceased had died from the effects of lead poisoning. The other men have, under medical treatment, recovered. A juror said that white zinc would answer all the purposes for which white lead was used in the business, and that it would be harmless. The doctor said that if the men kept their hands washed, and the place was well ventilated, the effects would not be so injurious. The coroner said that it would be well to write to the officer of health to see that proper precautions were taken, and the jury returned a verdict "That the deceased expired from the mortal effects of lead poisoning."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken of your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist, and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately; it is perfectly harmless; it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It has been long in use in America, and is highly recommended by medical men; it is very pleasant to take; it soothes the child; it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Be sure and ask for Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.—No mother should be without it.—Sold by all medicine dealers, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THEATRES.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

Managers, Messrs. Gye and Mapleson.

This Evening, June 19, will be produced (for the first time in England), the Opera of HAMLET. On this occasion the performance will commence at eight o'clock. The music by Ambrose Thomas. Ophelia, Madlle. Christine Nilsson.

Extra Night.—On Monday next, June 21 (for the second time in England), Ambrose Thomas's Opera, HAMLET; Ophelia, Madlle. Christine Nilsson.

On Tuesday next, June 22, LA GAZZA LADRA: Ninetta, Madame Adeline Patti.

Subscription Night, in lieu of Tuesday, July 27.—On Thursday, June 24, HAMLET; Ophelia, Madlle. Christine Nilsson.

Extra Night.—On Friday, June 25, DINORAH; Dinorah, Madame Adeline Patti (her first appearance in that character these seven years).

Doors open at eight o'clock; the Opera commences at half-past.

The Directors of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, have the honour to announce a Grand Evening Performance of Rossini's "MESSE SOLENNELLE," which will be given at the St. James's Hall, Wednesday Evening, June 30, commencing at half-past eight o'clock.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. J. B. Buckstone.

This Evening, BLUE DEVILS; Mr. Buckstone, jun. After which, HOME. Messrs. Sothorn, Chippendale, Compton, &c.; Meads, Cavendish, Hill, &c. Followed by A REGULAR FIX: Mr. Sothorn. Concluding with HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS: Messrs. Buckstone, Howe, Kendal; Miss F. Wright and Miss F. Gwynne.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.

Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. Webster.

Every Evening, at 7, DOMESTIC ECONOMY; Mr. G. Belmore; Mrs. Leigh Murray. At 8, EVE; Mr. Benjamin Webster; Mr. Henry Neville, Mr. J. G. Taylor, Miss Furtado, Miss Lillie Lee, and Mrs. Alfred Mellon. To conclude with DID YOU EVER SEND YOUR WIFE TO CAMBERWELL; Mr. G. Belmore, Mr. R. Phillips, Mrs. Leigh Murray, and Miss Lennox Grey.

HOLBORN THEATRE ROYAL.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Barry Sullivan.

This Evening, at 7.30, THE SMOKED MISER. At 8, Sheridan's inimitable comedy of "THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL." Supported by the following celebrated artists, viz.; Barry Sullivan, Messrs. J. C. Cowper, George Honey, W. H. Stephens, Charles Coghlan, Lila Rayne, A. Bernard, D. Evans, E. Dyas, and W. Arthur; Meads, Hermann Vezin, Louisa Thorne, Amy Fawcett, Jane Rignold, and Mrs. Charles Foreman.

FRENCH PLAYS, ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

Lessee, Mr. John Mitchell.

Every Evening, at 8.30, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE DE GEROLSTEIN: Mdiles. Schneider, J. Pradal; MM. Dupuis, Mengal, &c.

GLOBE THEATRE ROYAL.

Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. Sefton Parry.

Every Evening, at 7, BLOW FOR BLOW; Messrs. W. Farres, Vernon, David Fisher, and J. Clarke; Miss Lydia Foote. At a quarter past nine, THE CORSIKIAN "BROTHERS;" or, The Troublesome Twins; Messrs. J. Clarke, Marshall, Andrews, and Harlstone; Meads, Julia St. George, Brennan, Behrend, and C. Thorne.

ROYAL STRAND THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mrs. Swanborough.

Every Evening at 7.30, FOX V. GOOSE. Messrs. Clarke and Belford; Meads, Bulton, Hughes. JOAN OF ARC; Messrs. Thorne, James, Fenton; Meadames Mattland, Sheridan, Goodall, Bulton. Concluding with HUE AND DYE; Mr. Thorne; Miss Newton.

PRINCE OF WALES'S ROYAL THEATRE.

Under the Management of Miss Maria Wilton. Every Evening, at 8, SCHOOL. Messrs. Hars, Montague, Addison, &c.; Meads, Carlotta Addison, Buckingham White and Maria Wilton. Also A WINNING HAZARD, and A LAMB EXOUSE; Messrs. Blakely, Montgomery, Collette, and Terrie; Meads, A. and B. Wilton.

GAIETY THEATRE, STRAND.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. John Hollingshead.

Every Evening, at 7, OPERETTA, AN ELIGIBLE VILLA. At 8, THE LUCKY FRIDAY; Mr. Alfred Wigan. At 9, an Operatic Extravaganza, COLUMBUS; Miss E. Farren, Miss E. Fowler. Ballet: Mdile. Roseri. To conclude with a Farce.

QUEEN'S THEATRE, Long Acre.

Manager, Mr. E. J. Young.

This Evening at 7.30, MY WIFE'S DENTIST. Followed by, at 8.30, THE TURN OF THE TIDE: Messrs. Hermann Vezin, John Clayton, Mellon, Keef Webb, Rignold, J. Howard, Frank Matthews, and John Rider; Meadames Sophia Young, H. Hodson, K. Gordon, K. Harleur, and Mrs. F. Matthews.

ROYALTY THEATRE.

Under the Management of Miss M. Oliver.

Every Evening, at 7.30, IN FOR A HOLIDAY; Mr. Day. At 8.15, A ROVING COMMISSION; Mr. Dewar, Meads. Rouse, Bromley, and Bishop. At 9, THE MILITARY BILLY TAYLOR; Messrs. Dewar and Danvers; Meads, C. Saunders and M. Oliver. Concluding with CLAUDE DUVAL, Miss M. Oliver.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. John Douglass.

This Evening, at 7, THE WOMAN IN RED: Meadames Celeste, Turner, Leslie, Herbert; Messrs. Rayner, Hamilton, Butler, B. Wright Poland. After which, MANFRED; Messrs. A. Rayner, Swan, Vivian, Tyars; Meadames Leslie, Brewer, &c. Scenery by Mr. Richard Douglass.

On Monday, Mr. Sothorn will commence an engagement of 12 nights, in OUR AMERICAN COUSINS.

ST. GEORGE'S THEATRE, REGENT-STREET.

Every Wednesday and Saturday at 3, every night at 8, ROYAL and ORIGINAL CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS' ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENT. Entire change of Programme. Great Success of Kelly and Leon, and Immense Successes of Offenbach's Opera BARBE BLEU; Boulotte, The Great, the only Leon (in four characters). Harry Raynor in the Rhinoceros.

ROSHERVILLE GARDENS, GRAVESEND.

The place to spend a happy day. The finest Gardens in Europe. Acknowledged by Princes, Princesses, the Nobility, the Press,

and all Foreigners. Thirty Acres of Land, Twelve Miles of Walks, Two Theatres. One Thousand Amusements. Gala Days, Wednesdays and Fridays. Mr. J. Seaton, Master of Ceremonies. Cheap Fares from Charing Cross, Cannon-street, and London-bridge, North Kent Line, Tilbury Railway, Fenchurch-street. Saloon and other boats.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Miscellaneous Entertainment. Open at Ten St. James's Hall.—Christy's Minstrels. Eight.

POLYTECHNIC.—Miscellaneous Entertainment, &c. Open from Twelve till Five and from Seven till Ten.

MADAME TUSSEAU'S EXHIBITION.—Open from Eleven till dusk, and from Seven till Ten.

ROYAL ALHAMBRA.—Miscellaneous Entertainment. Eight.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park.—Open daily.

THE SIGHTS OF LONDON.

1.—FREE.

British Museum; Chelsea Hospital; Courts of Law and Justice; Docks; Dulwich Gallery; East India Museum, Fife House, Whitehall; Greenwich Hospital; Hampton Court Palace; Houses of Parliament; Kew Botanic Gardens and Pleasure Grounds. Museum of Economic Geology, Jermyn-street; National Gallery; National Portrait Gallery; Patent Museum, adjoining the South Kensington Museum; Soane's Museum, Lincoln's-inn-fields; Society of Arts' Exhibitions of Inventions (in the spring of every year); St. Paul's Cathedral; Westminster Abbey; Westminster Hall; Windsor Castle; Woolwich Dockyard and Repository.

2.—BY INTRODUCTION.

Antiquarian Society's Museum, Somerset House; Armourers' Museum, 81, Coleman-street; Asiatic Society's Museum, 5, New Burlington-street; Bank of England Museum (collection of coins); Botanical Society's Gardens and Museum, Regent's-park; College of Surgeons' Museum, Lincoln's-inn-fields; Guildhall Museum (old London antiquities); Linnean Society's Museum, Burlington House; Mint (process of coining), Tower-hill; Naval Museum, South Kensington; Royal Institution Museum, Albemarle-street; Trinity House Museum, Tower-hill; United Service Museum, Scotland-yard; Woolwich Arsenal.

THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS
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The Illustrated Weekly News
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(REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.)

SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1869.

THE COLLIERY ACCIDENT AND ITS LESSON.

We are disposed to think, with a contemporary, that there would be fewer accidents if masters and men relied less upon science and its applications. They rely too much upon the ordinary circumstances which are the result of good ventilation, and upon safety lamps which are the creation of imperfect science. No system of ventilation can be a safeguard against sudden outbursts of gas. It has been contended that outbursts of gas are extremely rare, but if there be any truth in the American theory lately propounded upon the processes of Nature which result in the formation of coal, those outbursts must be not only sudden but comparatively frequent. The American theory is that coal is the result of the concretion and consolidation of the oils in the rocks which underlie the coal measures, and that these oils are themselves the creation of combinations of gases which are in continual inter-action in the depths of the earth. If this view be correct—and it is supported by very strong circumstances and well thought out arguments—we can erect no preventive and no barrier against outbursts of gas in coal measures, as strife must always be going on within them. All that we can do is to neutralise them by dilution, and ward off their explosion by preventing their contact with flame. Our ventilation is, in the main, extremely good and effective; but our lamp system is not only futile but mischievous, because it induces a false and unfounded confidence. There was, as it happens, an accident from explosion at St. Etienne, in France, about a week before the unhappy accident in South Wales. That explosion resulted from reliance upon the safety lamp, which, it is understood, was upon the same principle as that in ordinary use here. Every one practically acquainted with mining knows that the Davy lamp does not secure complete safety, even when not tampered with, and that under certain atmospheric

conditions the metallic cylinder allows the flame to pass through it, and an explosion then takes place. It is believed that the explosion at St. Etienne is attributable to a cause of this character. However, notwithstanding that this defect is known and recognised, the Mining Administration still holds to the Davy lamp, and takes little or no heed of the various improvements which have been brought under public notice, and in some places into successful use. Nor is this the only defect of the Davy lamp. Another very serious objection attaches to it, and this consists in the facility with which it can be opened by the workman, who, with that recklessness and contempt which are engendered by the habit of being always in presence of a danger, open it without scruple upon very small temptation. It is indeed well known that in many towns in the mining districts keys are regularly made and sold in the shops for the purpose. We believe that some coal owners have conceived the idea of having Chubb locks put on the lamps, but have been deterred by the great expense which such a step would involve. Many systems of fastening have, indeed, been proposed, none of which have as yet quite answered the purpose. Padlocks and screw-fastenings have been found only to stimulate the workmen's ingenuity in devising means for neutralising them. But two inventions have recently made their appearance which appear likely to baffle the most advanced lock manipulators. One is known as the "Bazin" system, and the other as the "Lermasiaux." The latter is a pneumatic lock, which, once closed, can only be opened by an instrument which will produce a vacuum. The "Bazin" method is more simple, and has this additional advantage, that it can be applied to all lamps, whatever their construction. It depends on the action of an electro-magnet, which is used by the lamplighter to open and shut the lamp. It has been thus described:—"In the interior of the lamp, which may be of zinc or copper, is an iron bolt, the extremity of which fits into a notch made in the socket of the lamp, and held so that when once caught it cannot be displaced. After trimming it and adjusting the wick, the lamplighter places the lamp on an insulator, and by the action of an electro-magnet applied to the side, forcibly drives the bolt into the notch in the pedestal. The lamp is thus immovably fastened, and can only be reopened by the same electro-magnetic action applied in the opposite way. It will be seen that with this method of fastening it is impossible for the workman to open his lamp, whatever device he may adopt."

The *Post* has directed attention especially to this lamp question, believing that by far the larger proportion of accidents have their origin in the use and abuse of that over-relied-upon instrument. In the accident which occurred in this same Ferndale Mine in 1867, when no less than two hundred lives were destroyed, several lamps were found unlocked on the ground where the catastrophe took place, and on this occasion, also, the limited exploration already made has brought one in this dangerous condition under notice. The getting of the coal by blasting with powder is another source of explosion, but it is not very often that it has been actually traced to this cause. It is hoped, however, that the necessity for "firing shots," as the operation is technically termed, will soon be entirely removed by the substitution for the process of the wedge system, driven by hydraulic pressure, which has been invented by Mr. Bidder, and is now in course of experiment. Should this machine turn out to be a success, one source of danger at least will be removed.

THE FATALITY OF THE PAST WEEK.

LAST week was signalized by a terrible array of disasters. Not to speak of railway accidents, ordinary and extraordinary, two catastrophes are reported in these columns which between them cost nearly a hundred lives. There is reason, indeed, to hope that the first accounts from the Ferndale Colliery were somewhat exaggerated, but the lowest estimate puts the tale of deaths at fifty-two, and to these at least fifteen must be added from the fatal casualty at Bingley.

At Bingley, in Yorkshire, the boiler of a manufactory exploded on the Wednesday morning with results more than usually calamitous. That the persons employed in the workshop should have suffered from the catastrophe was but too natural an event, but on this occasion other unsuspecting victims were involved in the destruction which ensued. The building stood on the very edge of a piece of ground used as a playground by the children of the National School. At the moment when the explosion occurred these children were at play, and eight of them were killed on the spot by the fragments of stone and iron hurled in all directions by the shock. This shocking disaster must be included, as there is reason to believe, in the category of preventable accidents. Whatever may be the case with coal and firedamp, it is said that steam and iron are always to be kept under human control. No boiler properly constructed at first, properly inspected from time to time, and worked under proper superintendence, ought ever to burst. That, at least, is the assurance given us by scientific authorities. But for the belief that such an accident should have been beyond the bounds of probability, we might be tempted to ask with the *Times*, whether the yard adjoining the workshop was exactly the place for a children's playground; but we prefer to consider that safety was really attainable. In the next case, unhappily, no such confidence can be entertained.

It is but eighteen months since public attention was rivetted on the scene of the Ferndale catastrophe on an occasion exactly similar. All the names, places, and

descriptions must be already familiar to the reader. The report of the accident in 1867 might be transcribed almost word for word as the report of 1869. There are but two variations. The explosion occurred in a different "district," or branch, of the workings, and the loss of life, happily, was not so great. On the former occasion 168 persons were killed; on the present the deaths, it may be hoped, will not be quite so much as a third of that number. Otherwise, the tales are literally identical; the close and gloomy atmosphere of the preceding days, the sudden roar of the explosion, the columns of volcanic dust rushing from the mouth of the pit, the frantic concourse of people to the spot, the gradual recovery of the bodies, the calculation of losses, and the speculations upon the cause of the occurrence—all these features of the first calamity are now repeated in the second. Welsh coal is, for certain important purposes, the richest of all coal, and this Merthyr coal is the richest of Welsh coal. But its very qualities render the mines the most dangerous of all mines. No coal is so "fiery"—in other words, so charged with explosive gas—as this. All collieries are liable to the accumulation of this terrible damp or vapour, but the Merthyr collieries are exposed to peculiar peril, not only from the quality of the coal itself, but the depth and richness of the seams. We need hardly explain the precautions which science and experience have combined to suggest against the awful risks. The gas to be dangerous must first accumulate and then be ignited. Against the first risk there is the remedy of ventilation; against the second that of the safety-lamp. One of these precautions depends for its efficacy on the general management of the mine, the other upon the care and prudence of the miners. Unfortunately, the hazards of the case are apt to be complicated by another liability. "Falls" occur in the various passages, or ways, of the mine; that is to say, large fragments of the roof or sides become detached and tumble in; this necessarily obstructs the ventilation and allows the gas to accumulate, and then, when the circulation is restored, the danger is at once encountered. Again, an explosion, as it were, begets explosions; for the shock occasions fresh "falls," and every "fall" brings with it its own particular peril. What we are told in the present instance is that all these stages of disaster are presumed to have occurred in regular succession. First, a heavy "fall" choked the main airway and intercepted the ventilation. Then the gas accumulated in the confined space, and then, when it was liberated, it was fired.

PARLIAMENTARY.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE House of Lords having nothing particular to do, did not assemble at the usual hour on Thursday last week.

On the Friday, Lord BATHURST, referring to the Irish Church Bill, which stood for second reading on the Monday evening, observed that he was deeply sensible of the difficult position in which the House was placed with reference to that measure. The bill was introduced by a powerful Minister and supported by very large majorities of the House of Commons; on the other hand, it was well known that a considerable majority of their lordships were opposed to the principle of the bill. They were threatened on every side, and told that they must accept the bill, and that they would not be allowed to modify its provisions in committee. Under these circumstances, he wished to know how far the Government intended to endorse those threats.

The Earl of CARNARVON protested against a premature discussion being raised upon a question of so much gravity; and Lord CAIRNS was also understood to deprecate the course adopted by the noble lord.

Lord BATHURST, deferring to the opinions expressed by the latter noble lords, said he would withdraw his question, but added that he still felt that an answer to it would have facilitated the solution of the difficulty in which their lordships were placed.

The Duke of ABERCROMBIE presented a petition from Belfast against the Irish Church Bill, and availed himself of the opportunity to explain that it emanated from a public meeting at which "80,000 persons" were present. The noble duke added that a great change had taken place in the opinion not only of Episcopalians and Presbyterians, but also throughout the north of Ireland generally, with respect to the Bill.

On Monday the House of Lords commenced the consideration of the Irish Church Bill, on the motion for the second reading. The Chamber was filled in every part before five o'clock, and so large an attendance of peers has seldom been witnessed. The very limited and inconvenient space allotted to members of the House of Commons was filled by hon. gentlemen who take an interest in the fate of the measure; while the tribunes were occupied by peers and their friends. The Episcopal Bench exhibited an unparalleled array of spiritual peers, including the four archbishops.

The proceedings were commenced by the Earl of Darnley who called attention to the number of petitions presented against the Bill during the last few days, and which he said exceeded 150.

The Clerk of Parliament having read the paragraph in the Queen's Speech relating to the Irish Church,

Earl GRANVILLE moved the second reading of the Bill. In doing so he explained in considerable detail how the question had grown to be of such importance as to require legislation, and the various steps which had been taken with a view to its settlement, including the appointment by the late Government of a Royal Commission. Adverting next to the provisions of the measure in detail, he submitted that the application of the surplus was an equitable adjustment of a difficult problem, which the House of Commons had approved.

The Earl of HARROWBY objected to the bill on the ground that it was a revolutionary measure, that it was in diametrical opposition to the coronation oath and the Act of Union, and that no circumstances existed to justify its introduction.

The Duke of RUTLAND spoke against the bill, which he condemned as destructive of the rights of property.

Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE criticised the principle and

objected to the details of the measure, warning their lordships that they might find themselves in the end sacrificing the substance for the shadow. The question at issue was an imperial one, and the result of passing the measure in its present shape would be to inflict irreparable injury on the Established Church without improving the condition of Ireland. Still, considering the position in which the House stood in relation to the country, he was prepared to read the bill a second time with the view to amending its objectionable features in committee.

Lord ROMILLY treated as absurd the idea that the disestablishment of the Irish Church would destroy the Protestant religion in the sister island.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY remarked that the episcopal bench intended, in this crisis, to do what they considered in their consciences wisest and best, for upon the decision of the House of Lords depended issues which might affect not only the Church of Ireland and the Church of England, but even the destinies of the empire. Agreeing neither with those who urged them to accept the measure as it stood, nor those who advised them to reject it without consideration, he was glad when he heard the hope held out to them that any amendments made by their lordships would be seriously considered by the Government and the House of Commons. The curse of Ireland had been the constant religious and political agitation upon which the voluntary system subsisted; and it was his earnest desire not to encourage another agitation of the sort in that country. Their lordships had been told that if they gave the Bill a second reading they would only show themselves powerless as a branch of the Legislature; but they who said that were in reality those whose action would reduce them to powerlessness.

The Bishop of DERRY opposed the bill on the ground that it would reduce the Church of Ireland to a reliance upon the voluntary principle; and voluntarism, he contended, was absolutely unfitted to the soil of that country.

On the motion of Lord LYRON, the debate was then adjourned until Tuesday.

On Tuesday a large number of petitions were presented against the Irish Church Bill.

The adjourned debate on the second reading was resumed by Earl GRANVILLE. Admitting the serious disadvantages which must ensue from a difference of opinion on the question at issue between the two Houses, the noble earl remarked that what their lordships had to ask themselves was whether they could oppose the Commons, and reject the measure absolutely without damage to their own position and dignity; and whether such a course would really be for the advantage of the Church itself.

The Archbishop of DUBLIN described the manner in which the Irish Church had been treated, seeing what had been Mr. Gladstone's promises, as hard, ungenerous, and illiberal.

The Bishop of ST. DAVID'S could not agree with those who looked upon the bill as sacrilegious and unworthy of further consideration.

Lord CHELMSFORD acknowledged that Parliament had power to repeal Magna Charta or Bill of Rights, but denied its moral competence to do so, or to abolish the Established Church in Ireland, unless it was prepared to ignore every pledge it had ever given. The measure of the Government was, in his opinion, a violent invasion of the rights of property, and alike dangerous, revolutionary, and impolitic.

Lord PENANCE, on the other hand, contended that the bill was constitutional in the fullest sense of the term, and cautioned the House against resorting to such an extreme step as that of rejecting it.

Earl DE GRAY and RIFON spoke at some length in support of the bill, and the Earl of CLANCARTY against, and at the conclusion the debate was further adjourned until Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On the Thursday, Captain Talbot and Mr. Salt took their seats for the borough of Stafford.

Mr. GASEOBY presented a petition, signed by 45,000 working men of the metropolis, in favour of the opening of museums and national galleries on Sundays, after the hours of Divine service. The hon. gentleman observed in reply to a charge made on a previous night, by Mr. T. Chambers, that two persons had admitted that they had forged several hundred names to the petition in question (which names had subsequently been eliminated), and that although they had been dismissed in consequence, the Lord's Day Observance Society had taken them into its service to get up petitions against Sunday opening.

On the question of our army coming up, Mr. T. HUGHES spoke in favour of the ballot, contending that the Crown was entitled to the service of all who were able to bear arms in its defence. He recommended the establishment of Government rifle ranges as a great inducement to enter the volunteer service, as the expense of maintaining those places, as also headquarters, was more than the finances of the metropolitan corps could bear.

Colonel LOYD-LINDEY also expressed approval of the ballot; while Mr. H. H. VIVIAN pointed out that if the militia were expanded and the regular army contracted a saving might be effected of four millions per annum.

The discussion was continued by Major WALKER and Colonel STILES.

Sir H. BULWER gave notice that he would postpone his motion on the subject of the Alabama Claims from Tuesday to the 9th of July, on which day he would positively submit a resolution on the subject.

Mr. TAYLOR brought under notice a late conviction at the Salisbury petty sessions of three children of tender age "for stealing from a field a shilling's worth of greens." The hon. gentleman stigmatised the conduct of Lord Folkestone, the chairman of the bench, in strong terms, contending that the sentence was one of excessive severity, and that the convictions of the noble lord and his colleagues on the bench were the terror of the country side. The hon. gentleman added that he did not ask the House to join in an address to the Crown to dismiss Lord Folkestone from the commission of the peace, because he felt that an assembly composed of so many country gentlemen, who were themselves magistrates, would not censure any acts of cruelty or injustice perpetrated by persons of their own order.

Mr. Secretary BRUCE explained that Mr. Taylor was not in possession of the whole of the facts, as there could be no doubt that the convicted children were but the agents of their parents in an organised system of plundering the gardens in the neighbourhood of Salisbury, and that they had been found guilty of stealing not a shilling's worth but one and a half hundred weight of greens.

On Monday Mr. COWPER gave notice that he intended to move for leave to bring in a bill for the preservation, improvement, and protection of commons near populous cities and towns.

On Tuesday the House of Commons met at two o'clock, and resumed the consideration in committee of the Bankruptcy Bill.

COURT AND SOCIETY.

THE Queen went out at Balmoral on Monday morning last week with Princess Louise, attended by the Hon. Eva Macdonald. In the afternoon Her Majesty, Princess Louise, and Princess Beatrice drove out, attended by the Duchess Dowager of Athole. His Royal Highness Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein left the Castle for Frogmore.

The Queen drove on the Tuesday to the Glassalt Sheil, accompanied by Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold, and attended by the Duchess Dowager of Athole, the Hon. Flora and Hon. Eva Macdonald, and the Rev. R. Duckworth.

The Queen went out as usual on the Wednesday, in the morning and in the afternoon.

Earl de Grey had the honour of dining with the Queen and Royal Family.

On the Thursday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louise and Prince Leopold, and attended by the Duchess Dowager of Athole and the Hon. Eva Macdonald drove out.

Earl de Grey had the honour of dining with the Queen and Royal Family, and on Friday morning left the Castle for London.

The Queen went out on Friday morning with Princess Beatrice and in the afternoon Her Majesty drove out, attended by the Duchess Dowager of Athole and the Hon. Flora Macdonald.

Princess Louise went out riding with the Hon. Eva Macdonald.

The Queen and Princess Louise went out on Saturday morning; and in the afternoon Her Majesty drove out with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, attended by the Duchess Dowager of Athole and the Hon. Eva Macdonald. Princess Louise, attended by the Hon. Flora Macdonald, went out driving.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold, with the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, attended Divine service in the parish church of Crathie. The Rev. Dr. Taylor, minister of Crathie, officiated.

Her Majesty left Balmoral on Tuesday, and arrived at Windsor Castle on Wednesday.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with the Crown Prince of Denmark, and Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, Princess Louise, and Princess Victoria of Wales, attended by the Hon. Mrs. F. Stonor, General Sir William Knollys, Lieutenant-Colonel Teesdale, and Captain Lund, returned to Marlborough House on Monday from Cooper's-hill.

The Princess of Wales, attended by the Hon. Mrs. F. Stonor, Mr. Herbert Fisher, and Mr. Holzmann, went to the morning concert of Madame Norman-Neruda and M. Vieuxtemps at St. James's Hall. The Prince of Wales was present at the debate in the House of Lords.

In the evening the Prince of Wales, attended by General Sir William Knollys and Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, presided at the annual dinner of the Rifle Brigade at the London Tavern.

The Crown Prince of Denmark, attended by Captain Lund, honoured the Danish Minister and Madame de Bulow with his presence at an evening party at their residence in Wimpole-street.

Lieut.-Colonel Keppel succeeded Lieut.-Colonel Teesdale as Equerry in Waiting to the Prince of Wales.

The Prince of Wales was present at the debate in the House of Lords on Tuesday. The Crown Prince of Denmark was also present at the debate. The Princess of Wales drove out attended by the Hon. Mrs. Stonor.

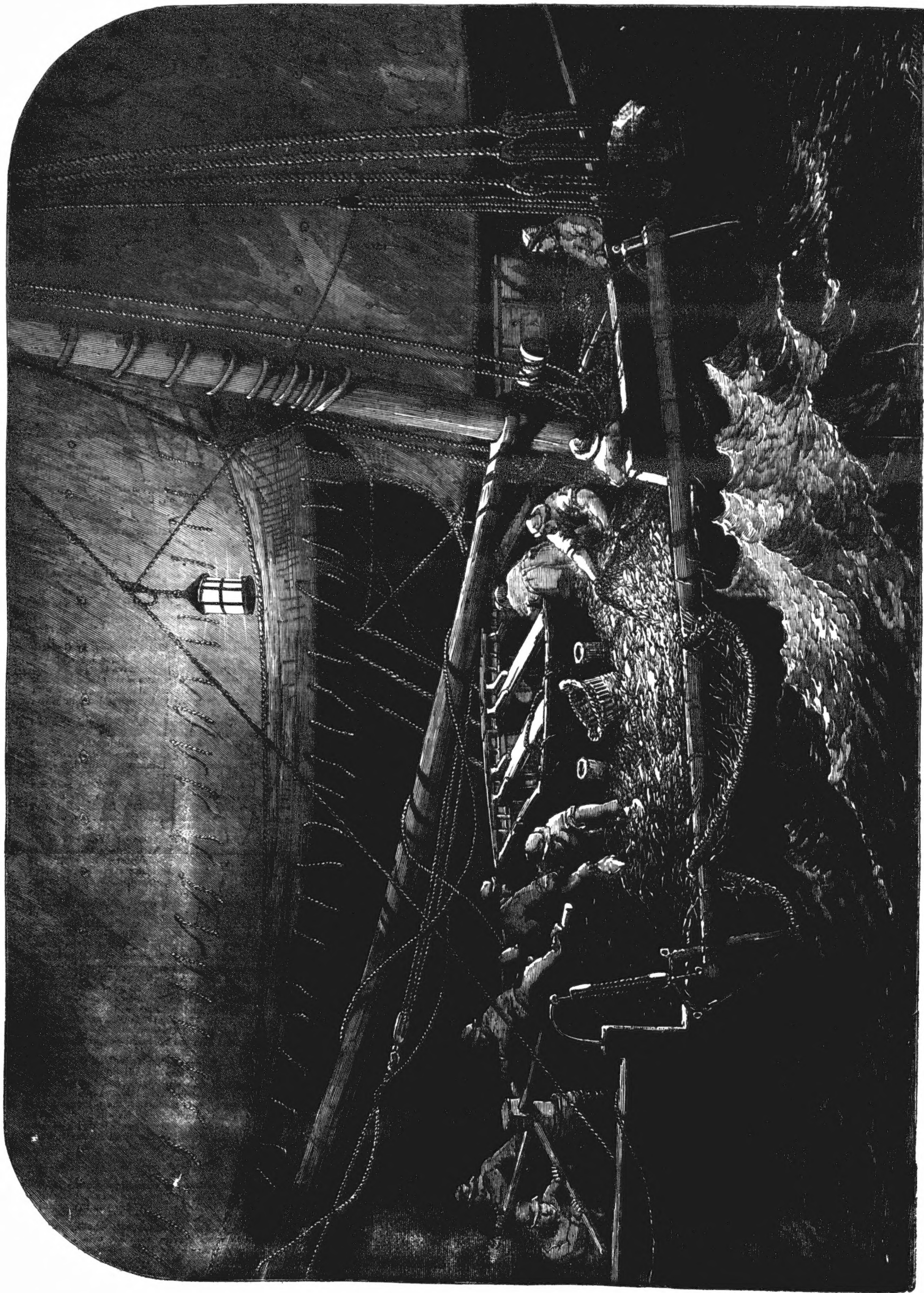
In the evening the Prince and Princess of Wales, with the Crown Prince of Denmark, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Stonor, Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, and Captain Lund, dined with the Russian Ambassador and Baroness de Brunnow, at their residence in Chesham-place.

VISIT OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES TO MANCHESTER.—Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, who purpose visiting Manchester on the occasion of the annual show of the Royal Agricultural Society, of which the prince is president for the year, will arrive on Monday, July 19. Their Royal Highnesses will be the guests of the Earl and Countess of Eilesmere at Worsley Hall. On Tuesday the royal visitors will pay a public visit to the show, and will be entertained at luncheon on the ground by the committee. On the Wednesday the Corporation of Manchester will present addresses to the Prince and Princess of Wales at the Town-hall, and will entertain them to luncheon. Either on that or the previous evening an entertainment in honour of the royal couple will be given at the Assize Courts (which their royal highnesses will attend), the precise nature of which has not yet been determined. And on one or two days (Tuesday or Wednesday) the prince and princess will probably stop at Peel-park, en route from Worsley to Manchester, and receive addresses from the Salford Corporation. They will finally leave Manchester either on the Wednesday evening or on the Thursday.

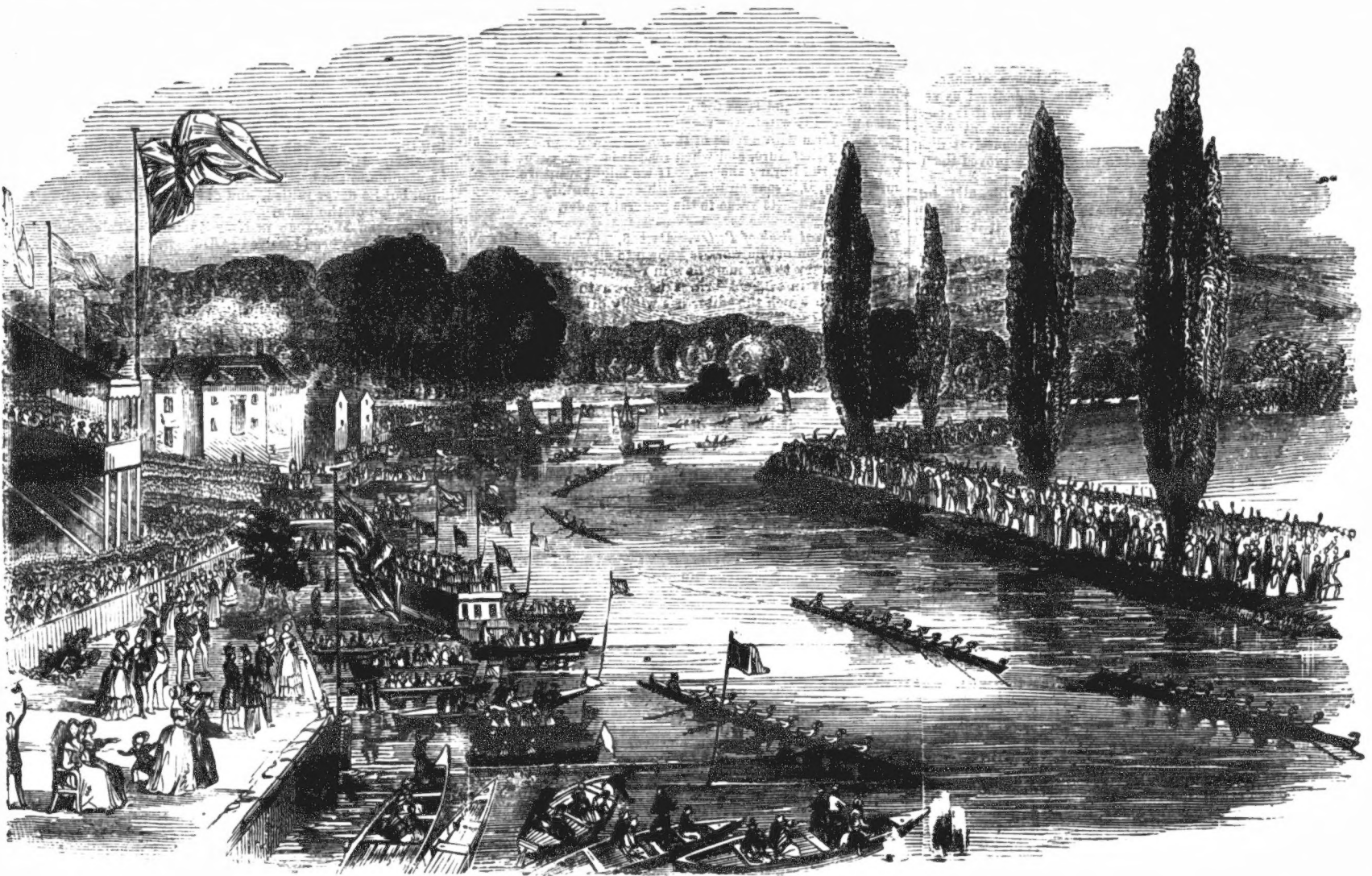
PRINCE ARTHUR.—Prince Arthur arrived at Oban in the Vivid on Saturday from a cruise in the Hebrides. The Town Council presented him with an address, and the public received him with great cheering. His Royal Highness intends leaving for the Clyde. It is stated that the prince will proceed to Canada in the autumn, where he will be attached to the Rifle Brigade. On his return in the following spring he will probably join a battalion of the same regiment, which will be stationed at Woolwich.

MADemoiselle X —, a very slight young lady, is engaged to a gentleman who is excessively corpulent. A friend recently met her and said, "I saw you this morning, my dear, with your captive balloon!"

A CONVICT in the Vermont Penitentiary, who has just been released after two years' service, took out with him a neat box of his own manufacture, six by nine inches, composed of over 7,000 different pieces, made by himself, and filled with many small articles nicely manufactured by other convicts from the bones of the beef which supplied their dinner.



JRAWLING BY NIGHT.—(See Page 1235)



HENLEY-ON-THAMES REGATTA.—(SEE PAGE 1243)

A Pinch of Pearl.

CHAPTER II.

"You have a new servant, mother?"

"Yes, Edward, and a much better one than we have ever before found for her department. She is an American, from New Jersey. I asked Mrs. Bond, when she went down there to visit her people, to find me a nice, tidy, good-looking girl, as parlour-maid and waiter. She brought this one, and I am quite satisfied."

"What did you have to pay for her?" asked the young gentleman, peeling another banana.

Mrs. Hautville stared.

"Pay!" echoed she.

"Yes. You spoke as if you engaged this Mrs. Bond to purchase you a parlour-maid among the other domestic stores for which you generally send into New Jersey."

"Nonsense, Edward. Mrs. Bond is a woman who sews for me, and, of course—. But what is the use of trying to argue against nonsense?"

"There is none. Will you please ring the bell, mother?"

"For what?"

"The girl—what is her name, please?"

"Dora."

"No other?"

"I am sure I don't know. You might ask her," replied Mrs. Hautville, with great sarcasm.

"I will, with your permission," returned her son, as yet unwithered. The door opened, and Dora appeared, looking hot and angry. Mr. Hautville took a rapid and comprehensive glance at her pretty face, trim figure, and neat dress before he said,—

"Dora—what is your other name, please?"

"Bayley, sir."

"From New Jersey, what town?"

"Near Sandy Hook, sir."

"Yes, I remember a Bayley in that neighbourhood when we were fishing off Sandy Hook last year. We went ashore one night, mother, to get some fresh provisions after that gale."

"Yes, Edward, I remember."

"You stopped at our house, sir; but it was so near dark—"

"You need not speak, Dora, except when Mr. Hautville asks you a question," interposed the mistress, with cold authority. Mr. Hautville raised his eyebrows never so slightly, for this bad young man was a radical, and a republican, and a stickler for human equality and self-respect, and various other vagaries, which delusion perhaps accounts for the fact of his generally making his home elsewhere than under his mother's roof.

Both as a son and as a gentleman, however, he always treated the mistress of that house with perfect respect, and now he only said,

"I requested Mrs. Hautville to ring for you, Dora, that you might tell James I wish him to go to the post-office and inquire for letters. Will you do so directly, please?"

"I—I'd rather not speak to that man again, sir," stammered Dora, very red as to the cheeks, and very tremulous as to the lips.

"Dora!" exclaimed Mrs. Hautville, indignantly; but her son interposed,

"Why not, Dora? Has he been rude to you?"

"He—he—he kissed me in the entry, and I won't stand it; he hadn't any right to, and—"

And up went two little red hands and a white apron to cover the burst of tears that would be no longer denied.

"Leave the room, Dora!" ordered Mrs. Hautville; but Mr. Hautville again interposed,

"Will you be so kind, mother, as to allow Dora to remain for a few moments?"

"Certainly, Edward, if you wish it; but why—"

Mr. Hautville rose and rang the bell beside the fireplace. This summons meaning coals, the heavy tread of James, bearing the scuttle, was immediately heard, and that good-looking, impudent young Irishman presently appeared.

"Put down the scuttle, James," said his master sternly. "I have a few words to say to you upon the part of Mrs. Hautville and myself. You have been rude to this young woman, I understand."

"Why, indeed, sir, I had no thought of it. I was just for givin' her a small salute like as any other young 'oman 'ould took and said 'Thank ye' for, and she—well I wouldn't wish to be makin' trouble, sir, but she—"

"Well, what did she do?" asked Mr. Hautville, much amused, but exceedingly grave.

"I slapped him in the face, sir, and I don't care. I can go home again, and I had better have staid there where—"

"That will do, Dora. James, I desire that this may be the last instance of such rudeness upon your part, or I cannot retain you in my service. It is not safe to conclude that every young woman likes to be kissed by strangers because some do; and my mother cannot allow her maids to be annoyed in such a manner. That will do. You may go to the post-office now and see after letters for me. Dora, here is a little present for you."

"Thank you, sir, I don't want it," replied the parlour-maid, glancing at the bank note with some disdain. "Is that all, ma'am?"

"Yes, that is all; except, Dora, I hope there are to be no more of these disturbances in the house on your account," said her mistress, severely.

"I'm sure I hope so too," replied Dora, so simple and so ruefully that Edward Hautville could not repress a smile.

"Don't look so indignant, mother," laughed he, when they were alone. "You expressed a hope, and Dora endorsed it; how was she to know that an unmeaning 'No ma'am,' was all that her position allowed her to reply?"

"A servant cannot be called thoroughly trained until she submits to the etiquette of servitude," replied Mrs. Hautville, loftily.

"The etiquette of servitude," repeated her son musingly; "what a charming phrase mother, and quite new, too, I believe! Shall I read you the *Times*?"

"Yes, if you please, my son," replied the mother, well pleased at the attention; and the reading was not over when Dora reappeared with some letters and papers upon a salver. She had found time to refresh her toilet, and to put the string of gold beads with its white pendant about a neck almost as white as that.

Mr. Hautville took his letters, one at a time, from the salver examine them in a leisurely manner, and laid them upon the table. Then he said:

"Dora, won't you light this other burner just above my head? You know how, don't you?"

"Oh yes, sir!"

"Yes, that is right," remarked the young gentleman

watching her. "Now please put on the drop-light, and light that."

Dora obeyed in silence; and then, taking her salver, was about to depart.

"Stop a moment, Dora. Please bring me a glass of water from the dining-room."

"Yes, sir," meekly replied Dora, thinking that this young gentleman required a great deal of waiting upon, but that the service was not disagreeable.

Mr. Hautville sipped the water slowly, and replaced the glass upon the salver.

"Thank you; that will do," said he at last, and Dora retreated, leaving Mrs. Hautville to her drowsy knitting and her son to his correspondence.

But after opening one or two of his letters the young man paused with the third in his fingers to say,

"Do you know, mother, I want to paint a picture of that girl?"

"What girl, Edward?" asked Mrs. Hautville, waking with a start, and sitting very upright.

"Why, this little Dora of yours."

"Dora! Paint her! Why, what can you see in that red-haired, wide-mouthed creature to attract you so wonderfully?"

"Her hair is very nice, just the colour that Titian loved so well, and her mouth is none too wide for beauty. Should you object to her sitting to me for an hour a day, here at the house, of course? I want to put her into my Court of King Arthur."

"Why, if she can be useful to you in your business, of course she shall make herself so; but I hope it won't be putting silly notions in her head, and spoiling her for her proper station," remarked the mother, reflectively.

"What is her proper station, mother?" inquired Edward, innocently.

"That of a servant, of course."

"But she never was a servant until this month, and she is at least twenty years old. Has she been out of her station all this time, and just found it now?" asked Mr. Hautville; and then, catching the look of annoyance upon his mother's face, he added,

"Don't be vexed at your saucy boy, mother. Listen to Johann Waldheim's letter from Vienna. You know you always like his letters."

And without waiting for reply Edward Hautville began translating the letter of his German college friend, skipping the Kantian philosophy and sceptical queries, and dwelling upon the bits of court gossip, news, and personal items which his mother liked to hear. Among the rest came this paragraph:—

"A good deal of commotion in certain circles has been caused by an audacious and partially successful attempt to rob the pretty Russian Princess Worowski, as she was leaving the palace after the last court ball. The thief introduced himself among the servants waiting about the carriage-door, and as the Princess advanced grasped suddenly at the magnificent necklace of diamonds and pearls about her neck. The fastening held so well, however, that he only secured the pendant hanging from the centre; but this is in itself a fortune, being no other than the great pearl called 'The Sea of Milk,' purchased in Ceylon by an agent of the last King of Oude, and sold by him to Prince Ivan Worowski, who bequeathed it as a fortune to his brother, the present Prince. This magnificent jewel is said to be as large as a pigeon's egg or larger, is pear-shaped, and pierced through the neck fo

the wire by which it hung to the necklace of the Princess. This Sea of Milk is said to be worth fifty thousand thalers; that is to say, in your money, about seven thousand pounds, is it not? The city has been searched, the country has been searched, Europe, the world have been searched for the thief and the jewel, to which it seems the Princess attached a superstitious value, but no news of either is obtained as yet. Open wide your eyes, then, my friend, and tell me if it is not hidden in America, this marvellous Sea of Milk, at whose loss the brightest eyes in Vienna have cried themselves dim, and the sharpest detectives in the world have proved themselves but blind bats."

So ended the quotation, and Edward Hautville, allowing the letter to fall upon his knee, repeated, thoughtfully, "Open my eyes, and see? It would be very strange if it should prove so."

A few days later the sitting commenced, and Dora, in a strange flutter of delight and shame, found herself posed as the object of the handsome artist's admiring scrutiny and candid criticism. Of course she dressed herself in her simple best, and by no means omitted her solitary ornament—the string of gold beads with the singular white pendant.

"That white dress does very well, especially as it is off the shoulders, and I can arrange this crimson scarf—allow me!"

And with grave delicacy of touch the artist laid the soft folds of Indian wool about the white neck, allowing them to trail gracefully away from one of the dimpled shoulders. Suddenly he stopped.

"That is a peculiar necklace of yours," said he. "Will you allow me to look at it?"

"Oh yes." And Dora raised her chin and learned a little forward, wondering why any one should need to ask before looking at any thing so obvious.

"I meant to ask if I might take it a moment," said the young man, smiling a little at the childish gesture.

Dora colored, she scarce knew why, but unclasped the necklace and laid it in his hand.

"They were grandmother's beads, and she willed them to me when she died," said she, simply.

"Yes. And this thing; what is this?" And taking the pendant between his fingers, Mr. Hautville examined it attentively, and then glanced sharply at the girl, who answered, without embarrassment.

"I don't know, sir. Mother thought it was some sort of bead, and that it would keep off sickness."

"And where did your mother get it?"

So Dora, beginning with the stormy March night, and the wreck of the Hamburg brig, told all the story of her treasure, and at the end asked, somewhat anxiously,

"Why, is it good for any thing, sir? or do you know anything about it?"

"Well Dora, I am not sure, but I have an idea that it is a very remarkable pearl, and worth a great deal of money. A pearl was recently lost in Vienna no better than this, as this appears, and it was valued at more than seven thousand pounds."

"Seven thousand pounds!" gasped Dora, turning as pale as ashes.

"Yes. It is a great deal of money, is it not?" suggested Edward Hautville, eyeing her attentively.

"A great deal. And would it be mine?"

"Who is this Samuel of whom the old man spoke?"

"I don't know, I'm sure."

"Well, I think I do. Will you trust this pearl to me until to-morrow?"

"Oh yes, sir, of course I will."

"Thank you. Now stand still, please, just as you are."

With these words artist and model assumed their relative stations, and not another word was spoken until the end of the sitting. Then Hautville, cutting the bit of thread that held the Sea of Milk in its position as pendant to old Mother Bayley's gold bead necklace, restored the latter to Dora and dismissed her with a pleasant but absent-minded nod.

Left alone he stood for five minutes at his picture, then glanced at the pearl in his hand and muttered,

"By George! What a beauty the girl is! and this, if it belongs to no one else, would be a fortune for her. Stranger things have happened."

(To be concluded in our next.)

STRAINS OF PEACE.

THE following is the hymn written for the Boston Peace Jubilee by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, and which will be sung in unison to the music of Keller's "American Hymn":—

Angel of Peace thou hast wandered too long!
Spread thy white wings to the sunshine of love!
Come while our voices are blended in song—
Fly to our ark like the storm-beaten dove!
Fly to our ark on the wings of the dove—
Speed o'er the far-sounding billows of song,
Angel of Peace, thou hast waited too long!
Brothers we meet on this altar of thine,
Mingling the gifts we have gathered for thee,
Sweet with the odours of myrtle and pine,
Breeze of the prairie and breath of the sea—
Meadow and mountain, and forest and sea,
Sweet is the fragrance of myrtle and pine,
Sweeter the incense we offer to thee,
Brothers once more round this altar of thine!
Angels of Bethlehem, answer the strain!
Hark! a new birth-song is filling the sky!—
Lo! as the storm-wind that tumbles the main
Bid the full breath of the organ reply,—
Let the loud tempest of voices reply,—
Roll its long surge like the earth-shaking main!
Swell the vast song till it mounts to the sky!—
Angels of Bethlehem, echo the strain!

NO MORE MEDICINE.—Health restored by Du Barry's delicious Revalenta Arabica Food, which cures dyspepsia, indigestion, cough, asthma, consumption, debility, constipation, diarrhoea, palpitation, nervous, bilious, liver, and stomach complaints. Cure No. 68,413.—"Rome, July 21, 1866. The health of the Holy Father is excellent, especially since, abandoning all other remedies, he has confined himself entirely to Du Barry's Food, and his holiness cannot praise this excellent food too highly."
—Gossett, Du Barry and Co., No. 77, Regent-street, London, W. In tins, at 1s. 1½d.; 1lb., 2s. 9d.; 2½lb., 22s.; 24lb., 40s. Also at Fortnum and Mason, and all grocers and chemists.

REVIEWS.

Household Words. Cheap edition. Part 14. (Ward and Lock, Paternoster-row.)

As this well-printed re-issue of one of the best serials ever published progresses, we feel more than ever thankful to Messrs. Ward and Lock for having by their business enterprise placed it within the reach of all. It presents us in a portable form with a mass of thoroughly wholesome and entertaining literature, and when read it is worthy of preservation on the library shelves. If we might venture upon a suggestion, it is that an index with each monthly part would greatly enhance its value to the general reader.

Beeton's Great Book of Poetry. Part 8. (Ward and Lock.)

Our opinion of this work is known to all our readers, so it is unnecessary to say more now in reference to it than that the present instalment brings us down to the sixth of the periods into which the editor has wisely divided our literary history, and embraces the years 1727 to 1780 inclusive.

Beeton's Dictionary of Biography reaches this month the fifth part.

Beeton's Boy's Own Magazine, for June. (Ward and Lock.)

This is a capital number of one of the best magazines published for boys. The contributors number amongst them many well-known names, and while the instructive portion of the serial is duly sustained, the stories and lighter chapters are of the most varied kind. The current number contains, as a speciality, a well-written and illustrated article on the Velocipede.

The Young Englishwoman. (Ward and Lock.)

This is a fair average number of a serial that caters most successfully for the wants of a discriminating and fastidious class of readers.

Bible Animals. By the Rev. J. G. Wood, M.A., &c. Part 18. (Longmans.)

We are this month led on by the accomplished author from the study of the serpents of the Bible to that of the fishes, and many interesting facts are brought together. The two frontispiece illustrations are devoted to the crocodile and the locust. We regret to notice, however, that the monthly portions of the work are as slender as ever.

The Britannia. Part 6, for June. (199, Strand.)

Although this was launched only six months ago, and on a sea overcrowded in the opinion of many by literary craft, it has already distanced many a promising vessel, and holds on gallantly towards the harbour of success. We may add, also, dropping metaphor and descending to commonplace prose, that the tinted illustrations, by Matt. Morgan, are really works of art, with strong individuality about them, and are in this respect strikingly in contrast to the miserably weak drawings that appear in many of the monthlies; that the staff is a powerful one, and that the general get-up of the magazine is all that could be desired by the most exacting of critics. As a new volume begins next month, this would be a good time for any of our readers, hesitating as to which of the serials to patronize, to try the *Britannia*.

From Messrs. Lettis, the well-known stationers of the Royal Exchange, we have received copies of two new publications that deserve the patronage of a very large class. The first is a carefully computed series of *Tables for Workmen's Wages*, containing upwards of 7,000 calculations, by Henry Laxton, the author, if we mistake not, of one of the best Handbooks for Builders ever issued. The other publication, for which Messrs. Lettis deserve the gratitude of the public, is a little 3d. book containing 250 gummed labels ready for immediate use and suitable for a variety of purposes, such as labelling shelves, books, flowers, and other domestic or business purposes. The labels are in sheets, and are gummed and perforated in the same manner as a sheet of postage stamps.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

At Westminster, Peter Connell was charged (the inspector of police said for the seventy-ninth time) with being drunk and disorderly in Westminster. The magistrate gave him a week's hard labour without the chance of paying a fine.

LOSS OF A SHIP AND FIFTEEN SEAMEN.—A very brief telegram has been received in Liverpool from Bombay, to the effect that the ship *Great Northern* had been lost off that port, and that 15 of the crew had been drowned. She was 1,482 tons' burden, and was owned by Messrs. Fernie Brothers, of Liverpool.

LEWIS MASON, the publican who shot his wife last week at Alperton, near Harrow, was committed for trial for murder on Monday by Mr. Ingham at the Hammersmith police-court. The coroner's jury, it will be remembered, returned a verdict of manslaughter.

A GUNNER of the Royal Artillery, named Yeo, who was employed on Friday, last week, as a marker on the Select Committee range at Woolwich while experimental practice was being carried on by the members of the Small Arms Committee, was struck by a shot from a rifle fired by Captain Mackinnon, of the 3rd Buffs, and it is feared the wound will prove fatal. How the accident occurred is not stated.

A BLIND man, whose parish pay had been stopped on account of his intemperance, has committed suicide at Cheltenham after a singular method. He possessed something very much like an old-fashioned chaff-cutting apparatus, with which he was in the habit of chopping wood, and having adjusted this machine to suit his purpose, he stooped down and passed his throat from left to right along the knife. He bled to death in about ten minutes.

THREE VOLUNTEERS DROWNED.—A melancholy accident happened on Monday, by which three volunteers lost their lives. It appears that a battalion drill of Westmoreland volunteers took place on Belle Isle, Windermere, after which five members of the Kendal Corps went to bathe. After being in the water some time, three of them, named Scott, Wells, and Shepherd, got beyond their depth, and before assistance could reach them were drowned.

Six volunteers, who had been to a battalion drill at Dudley were riding home in a trap the other day, when on arriving at Bishton's Bridge one of them struck the horse and made

him gallop off at a furious rate. The wheel came in contact with a stone, turned the trap over, and pitched them all out. All of them were more or less hurt, but one named Aaron Hingley was thrown against a wall, and the ramrod of his rifle stuck in his head and killed him. An inquest has been held, and a verdict of accidental death returned.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Friday last week, Lieutenant Marvin, of the 2nd Battalion 6th Royal Warwickshire Regiment of Foot, stationed at Newport, was thrown off his horse on leaving the Marshes, where he had been witnessing some rifle practice. He was picked up insensible, and conveyed as soon as possible to the barracks, where every attention was paid him, but he never rallied, and died on Friday evening from concussion of the brain.

TERRIBLE MASSACRE IN NEW ZEALAND.—Telegrams, dated April 15, have been received at Dunedin from Napier, stating that Ensign Lavin, wife, two children, and Messrs. Wilkinson and Cooper, all of them settlers at Mohaka, were massacred on the Sunday preceding by Te Kooti, with about 40 friendly natives, principally women and children. On the 14th, part of the force from Napier reached Mohaka, when Te Kooti was found to have retired with his plunder the day before, having lost about 10 of his party killed. He burnt the settlers' homesteads, &c., before retiring. After leaving some cavalry and a part of the force in the district, most of the militia returned to Napier, which was declared to be threatened. The settlers' families between Mohaka and the suburbs of Napier (a district of about 40 miles) had taken refuge in that town. The Duke of Edinburgh had left in the *Galatea* for Nelson, Canterbury, and Otago.

THE MURDERS IN ARYSSINIA.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* contradicts the statement of a contemporary that the object of Mr. Henry Powell and his brother-in-law's visit to Egypt is "to obtain from the Viceroy a sufficient force to enable them to mete out justice to the murderers of their kinsfolk." Their purpose is to obtain an adequate escort from the Egyptian governor at Massowah to proceed as near as practicable to the locality of the reported massacre, and to ascertain by personal inquiries on the spot the fate of their relatives. Should their worst fears be realized, they will wisely leave the punishment of the assassins to the only available instrumentality, namely, the Egyptian forces, who are now on active service in the territory. On the other hand, should it prove that the unfortunate party are retained as hostages by the wild Basenah tribe, negotiations will be set on foot and every conciliatory means used to effect their liberation.

CONFESSION OF A MURDER COMMITTED THIRTY-THREE YEARS AGO.—An extraordinary confession of murder is reported to have been recently made in the neighbourhood of Hull. Thirty-three years ago an old woman named Lister disappeared very mysteriously from Stockton-on-Tees, and some months afterwards her dead body was discovered in a hedge. Her only son, who bore a bad character, was suspected of having murdered his mother, the suspicion arising mainly from the circumstance that, on the morning before her disappearance, the old woman said her son was pursuing her to murder her and to rob her of £2. At the coroner's inquest an open verdict was returned—the jury inclining to the opinion that the deceased had committed suicide, from the fact that a razor was found lying beside the body. The son died a few days at Hull, and, conscience-stricken, he confessed on his death-bed that 33 years ago he murdered his mother in a plantation at Elton near Stockton-on-Tees.

An extraordinary attempt to commit suicide in the Hereford city prison was made by a man named Flaxhurst, a watchmaker, on Saturday morning. He had been sent to prison for breaking a pane of glass in a drunken fit, and was supposed to be suffering from delirium tremens. A woman named Fuller sent him a quart jug of tea for his breakfast. After drinking the tea he threw the cup through the cell window. The noise brought an officer to the cell, and the prisoner attempted to prevent his entering, threatening him with violence if he came in. The officer went in, however, and the prisoner, seizing the jug with his teeth, bit a large piece out of it. With this he cut his throat, and subsequently tore open the wound with his fingers. Assistance was obtained, but it took five men before the prisoner could be overpowered. He expressed great regret that he had failed in his purpose. He is not yet, however, our correspondent writes, entirely out of danger.

AN ENGLISHMAN DROWNED IN THE RHINE.—The Swiss papers announce the death of a young Englishman, named Wallace, by drowning in the Rhine. The deceased and his brother had been on a rowing expedition in France since the beginning of April, the boats used by them being canoes. On the 28th of May, after having rowed over nearly all the principal French rivers, they embarked on the lake of Geneva, where they were run over by a steamer, but were fortunately rescued by the crew. They then proceeded to Solothurn, Olten, and Aarau, and thence to the Rhine. On the 1st inst. the two canoes, with a pocket-handkerchief and knife inscribed with the name of Wallace, were found drifting up the stream at Laufenburg. It is supposed that the canoes were upset at a place called "Schwaderloch" (Ishen-strudel), where there is a dangerous whirlpool. It is not stated whether the body of the deceased has been recovered; only that his brother saved himself by swimming to the nearest bank.

A SANGUINARY DUEL is reported from Florence. Four youths, natives of Fania, in consequence of a quarrel, which is as old as last carnival, met some days ago in a field at a short distance from the city, after having dined together, says the account, with every appearance of cordiality and good fellowship. Each was pitted against his adversary, the conditions of the fight being that after discharging their pistols the parties should continue the combat with their knives. In both cases the pistols were fired off without effect, and the second act of the drama began. One pair of combatants fought with great fury, and in a few minutes both men were on the ground, one with five wounds and the other with seven. A fortunate accident put an end to the second encounter, for one of the knives, coming in contact with a button or some other hard substance, was broken in two, and the horrid spectacle of their friends weltering in blood seems to have suggested other thoughts than that of continuing the conflict. A medical man, called to the spot, gave small hopes of the recovery of the two wounded men.

THE FIRE AT PENTONVILLE.—The inquest upon the bodies of the two women and a child who lost their lives at the fire in Pentonville-road was resumed on Monday, before Dr. Lankester. Some additional evidence as to the cause of the fire was given, but the facts appear to have been already correctly described. Evidence was also given as to the time

at which the engines arrived, and in reply to questions put by the coroner several persons present said that there was a strong feeling that the district was not properly protected. The coroner said it appeared from the evidence that if an engine had come earlier the lives of the deceased could not have been saved, for they were killed by suffocation from the fumes of the paraffin. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased were accidentally killed by the fumes of paraffin, and appended a note expressing an opinion that the Board of Works have neglected to provide the parish of Clerkenwell with proper protection from fire, and suggesting that the parish authorities should again memorialize the Metropolitan Board upon the subject.

THE MURDER AT HARROW.—On Monday afternoon Lewis Midson, the landlord of the Chequers Inn, Alperton, near Harrow, was re-examined at the Hammersmith Police-court, on the charge of shooting his wife, Bethia Midson, with a revolver. Mr. Lewis, sen., again defended. The bandage had been removed from the prisoner's head, but he still appeared weak, and was allowed to sit in the dock. Mr. Whitby, the surgeon, said he had made a post-mortem examination of the body of the deceased. He found the wound in the back of the neck, the bullet having passed through the spine, which was broken to pieces. He did not find the bullet. He believed the bullet remained in the body. The brain was uninjured. By Mr. Ingham—Death would have been instantaneous and from suffocation. Mr. Lewis called Mary Ann Rose, who said she had been in the habit of charging at the prisoner's house during the last two years. The prisoner was very kind to his wife. On the Sunday morning in question the deceased called her into the bar and showed her a pair of ear-rings, which she stated had been given to her by the prisoner. Mr. Lewis then informed the magistrate that the jury on the inquest had returned a verdict of manslaughter, and he wished to know whether it would be necessary for him to address him again on the subject. Mr. Ingham said he should send the prisoner for trial for the murder. The accused committed accordingly.

HOME AND DOMESTIC.

The War Department has completed the purchase of the Victoria Ale Stores at North Woolwich, for a sum of £14,000. It is expected to replace the Pimlico clothing store.

A RETURN has been issued of the total consumption of sugar for the year ending the 30th day of September, 1868, in the breweries of Great Britain and Ireland. The amount was 37,611,106 lbs.

RICHARD WARING, a boy of about four years of age, while playing with other children at Clifton, a few days ago, fell into a pit of slacked lime, and was so much burnt that he died the next day.

PRINCE ALFRED, before leaving New South Wales, made a speech in connection with the proposed statue to Captain Cook, and laid the key-stone of the central arch of a new post-office at Sydney.

The death is announced of Sir Charles Hay Seton, Bart., in his seventy-third year. The late baronet was formerly in the 5th Dragoon Guards, and succeeded his brother in the baronetcy in 1863. Sir Charles is succeeded by his son Bruce Maxwell, born in 1836.

The Viceroy of Egypt arrived at Paris on Saturday morning. He was received at the railway station by General Fleury and Djemil Pasha, the Turkish Minister, who was also present at the subsequent reception of the Viceroy and his suite by the Emperor and Empress at the Tuilleries.

THE PURCHASE OF THE TELEGRAPHS.—The award has been made in the case of the concession of Reuter's Telegraphic Company to the Government. The total amount of compensation claimed was £1,243,000; but the amount awarded is £726,000, the company to pay its own costs.

The Army and Navy Gazette believes that Sir S. Baker Pasha's force for the conquest of the Soudan will consist of two regiments of infantry, each 600 strong, one regiment of irregulars 600 strong, two regiments of cavalry, each 450 strong, two light batteries, and one heavy battery—in all a force of some 2,300 men.

The Chamber Cup for the Windsor June Races, 1869, has been manufactured by Messrs. Frazer and Hays, of 31, Regent-street. It is a silver-gilt vase in the Italian style, surmounted by a figure of Fame after Paul Delarocche, on either side winged horses driven by boys; the body is surrounded by a series of festoons of oak leaves, and the foot is formed of very elegant pierced work. All the figures are in frosted silver.

A NUMBER of men were employed the other day in cutting turf in a bog in the townland of Skreen, near Kilmacrenan, the property of the Earl of Leftrim, when at a depth of about three feet they discovered the body of a man. The corpse was without any clothing, but wrapped up in a rug, fastened with wooden pins. The body is in a state of remarkable preservation, the hair and moustache (of a reddish colour) being particularly so.

PIG-TAIL GARTERS.—At York Castle, a prisoner for debt named Farrar, was (in default for his paying a fine) committed to the felons' quarters for 21 days for having introduced tobacco into the prison. To the usual questions put to him on his admission as to his possession of tobacco or spirits Farrar replied in the negative, but on his being examined his garters were found to consist of "pig-tail."

NEW LIGHTHOUSE.—Last week the Master and Brethren of the London Trinity House laid the foundation stone of a new lighthouse to be erected on Souter Point, a headland on the Durham coast, between the Wear and Tyne. It will be erected to prevent wrecks from occurring if possible on Whitburn Steel, of which there have been so many complaints within recent years.

PLAGUE OF RABBITS.—A letter was recently read in the Legislative Assembly of Victoria, written by Mr. Robertson, of Colac, stating that between April, 1868, and the end of that year, he had a hundred men engaged on his run killing rabbits, and about 2,000,000 were killed at a cost of £5,000. This year he has 60 men engaged on this work. It is thought likely that the impossibility of extirpating the pest on large runs will hasten the division of the land into small farms, and thus the acclimatized rabbit may exert an influence as an agrarian reformer.

THE USE OF THE VELOCIPEDE.—Two apprentices in the employ of Messrs. Roberts and Sons, of Bridgwater, left Southampton last week on two velocipedes manufactured by the firm, and which were exhibited at the Bath and West of England Show, and travelled to Bridgwater, a distance of nearly 90 miles, on that day. They started about 4 a.m., and arrived at Bridgwater between 10 and 11 p.m., having stayed at one or two places to partake of refreshments.

Several new inventions in the velocipede line are announced; the "rocking-chair" velocipede, a three-wheeled vehicle, whose name is indicative of the requisite propelling motion; a one-wheeled affair, propelled by five men, who occupy comfortable seats on the automatic horse; a four-wheeled machine, which will carry a lady and her carpet-bag, in addition to the driver; and so on, *ad infinitum*.

HOW DRUNKARDS ARE TREATED IN ILLINOIS.—Habitual drunkards in Illinois, by a recent Act of the Legislature, are here-

after to be subjected to a very stringent course of treatment. They are classified with indigent, idiotic, and insane persons, and are to be placed under the care of guardians or the overseers of the poor. A similar regulation exists in Pennsylvania, but the regulations are more strict in Illinois, since in the latter State when a person has once been declared an habitual drunkard, the guardianship over him must continue for an entire year.

We have received from Messrs. Macniven and Cameron, of Edinburgh, samples of their already popular pens, the "Waverley," the "Waverley barrel pen," the "Owl," and the "Pickwick," and after a fair trial we can readily concede to them all that their patentees claim. Indeed, they leave nothing to be desired in "the way" of good steel pens, whether for rapid, fine, or ordinary business writing. To the literary man the "Waverley" would prove especially valuable, as it is so well adapted for correcting proof, while the "Owl" should undoubtedly become the favourite with ladies.

SIR MORTON PETO AND THE NATIONAL BANK.—An application was made at the Court of Bankruptcy on Monday to Mr. Commissioner Winslow for leave to prove against the separate estate of Sir S. Morton Peto, Bart., for £150,000. The claim was made on behalf of the National Bank, and a question arose as to whether it ought to be admitted against the joint estate of Peto, Betts, and Crampton, or against the separate estate of Sir S. M. Peto, and it was also contended that the proof was not in proper form. After hearing Mr. Begley on behalf of the National Bank, and Mr. Maynard for the assignees, his honour decided that the bank was entitled to prove against the separate estate of Sir S. M. Peto, and admitted the proof accordingly.

A few evenings ago, sitting in front of the Cafe Riche, Paris, was a gentleman with a fresh young girl from the country, looking rather shy as she slipped her coffee. Suddenly a dashing lady arrived, and, going straight up to the gentleman, commenced boxing his ears and scratching his face. Great commotion. The lady then informed the lookers-on that this wretch was her husband, and his companion her cook, and that they had eloped. She challenged her faithless partner to deny the soft impeachment, and, calling a cab, insisted on the guilty couple entering, and did so herself, with a policeman—driving off to a magistrate to see justice done. She demands a separation, and the punishment of her husband.

THE net result of the French Elections presents us with a House of 290 members, of whom 213 are prepared to support the Government, and 77 to oppose it; so that the Emperor is assured of an overpowering majority in Parliament for the service of his Administration. Expressing the division of parties in more definite terms, we may say that the new Chamber will contain 213 Imperialists, 42 Reformers, and 35 Revolutionists. The Imperialists are expected to support the Emperor's Ministers in their views, whether Liberal or otherwise; the Reformers profess to desire reforms, but to abhor revolution; the Revolutionists refuse to be reconciled on any terms with the established system of government.

THE EVELINA HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN.—On Tuesday a new hospital, erected in the Southwark-bridge-road, for the reception of sick children, was formally inaugurated. The institution has been established by Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild, in memory of his wife, whose first name constitutes its distinctive title. The space occupied by the hospital may be intelligibly described as an irregular triangle. The facade of the building, which is a plain unostentatious brick front, presents the aspect of the arc of a circle. While, however, its architectural features are simple and unobtrusive, the internal arrangements are as perfect in detail as the most diligent attention to economic distribution could effect.

A DESERTER IN A PACKING CASE.—A despatch from Kingston (Canada) to the *Toronto Globe* of the 20th ult. says:—A man by the name of John Newman was charged at the police-court this morning with assisting a soldier of the Royal Artillery to desert, by boxing him up in a large case, and conveying him to Cape Vincent by the steamer Watertown. It appeared that the box containing the man was yesterday afternoon conveyed to the wharf and carefully deposited upon the two o'clock boat as crockery ware and glass, directed to Mr. E. Fox, St. Lawrence Hotel, Cape Vincent, N.Y. The box was conveyed to its destination, accompanied by the prisoner, and carefully deposited upon the wharf there, and when opened by direction of the Custom-house officers, a live artilleryman got out, somewhat cramped by his confined position, and rather red in the face, but none the worse for his temporary boxing.

ABOUT a twelvemonth since lively alarm and very lively indignation were excited among West-end tradesmen by the opening of a co-operative store in the Haymarket. It appears from an audited statement of accounts that the Civil Service Society has been abundantly prosperous during the past year; yet we have never heard of any injury, permanent or transitory, which its restricted competition has inflicted upon the retail trade of the metropolis in any quarter. The members, we presume, must be well satisfied with their undertaking when we find that the goods sold to them across the counter of the stores amounted to £128,022 during the year. The payments of every kind, rent, taxes, salaries, and wages, shop-fittings, &c., were for the same time £9,066. As the distinctive feature of the enterprise is a rigid enforcement of the rule that all goods are to be paid for at the time they are ordered, a very small capital, £2,457, has been found sufficient to sustain all the transactions. The closing items of the account show that there was a balance of assets over liabilities on the 24th of April amounting to £6,393 12s. 6d.

THE SUTHERLAND GOLD DIGGINGS.—The Duke of Sutherland visited the diggings a few days ago, when those selected for the purpose sank a shaft on the level ground of the Strath near Kildonan Lodge. The result did not come up to the expectations of those interested, a few particles of gold being all that remained in the dishes after the stuff was washed out. The duke did not consider the prospect sufficient to warrant further proceedings, and accordingly gave it to be understood that sinking would have to be discontinued. In the meantime the workings on the Salsgill and Kildonan burns are still being carried on, but many of those engaged in the work are making very little of it, and have lost much of their former courage and good spirits. Numbers of those that took out claims last month have left the district. A good many fresh hands have, however, appeared on the scene, and up to Saturday some 82 licenses had been issued for this month. The duke has been much gratified by the discovery of gold on his estate, and he entertains kindly feelings towards the discoverer. He brought with him on this occasion a valuable gold watch, which he presented to Mr. Gilchrist. On the watch there is inscribed, "To Robert Gilchrist, from the Duke of Sutherland, 1869."

THE GRAND REVIEW AT WINDSOR.—According to present arrangements the grand review in Windsor Great Park is fixed by the Commander-in-Chief, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, to take place on Saturday, the 26th inst., when her Majesty, their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and other members of the royal family will be present. The troops will number upwards of 10,000, consisting of the 1st and 2nd Regiments of Life Guards, who will be picketed in Captain Berkeley's field, at the back of the Spital Cavalry Barracks, previous to the review. The Royal Horse Guards, from the Spital Cavalry Barracks, under the command of Colonel Baillie; the 10th (Prince of Wales's Own Royal) Hussars, from Aldershot; the 17th Lancers, from Hounslow; the 1st and 2nd Battalions of Grenadier Guards; 1st and 2nd Battalion of Coldstream Guards; the 1st and 2nd Scots Fusilier Guards; and several batteries of Royal Artillery from Aldershot, will be on the ground, as well as a detachment of the Rifle Brigade, to form a

skirmishing party. A company of engineers have been engaged boring for water near Cranbourne, in whose neighbourhood a number of the troops will be encamped.

TRADE generally appears to have slightly improved during the past week. In the iron trade a good business is doing in the principal works at Barnsley; at Newport the hams are employed with tolerable regularity; and at Wolverhampton, though the works generally are not busy, the trade is said to look rather more healthy. In Birmingham, trade generally is slack. In the wool trade at Bradford, there is rather a more cheerful feeling. At Halifax there is a slight improvement in the worsted trade; and at Huddersfield and Leeds there is a little more activity in the woollen cloth trade. At Leicester there is a slight improvement in most branches of trade. At Dundee, flax is still very difficult of sale, but in jute fabrics a considerable business has been done. At Manchester dearer cotton has led to an advance of prices, which has checked business. At Nottingham, the home lace trade is still very quiet, but there is a fair demand for foreign countries. The hosiery trade is unusually dull for the time of the year. The steam collieries in the north are only moderately employed. At Sheffield, trade on the whole has somewhat improved, but complaints are still very general of the scarcity of orders in the light branches.

THE LOFFODEN COD FISHERY.—Mr. Crowe, her Majesty's Consul-General at Norway, reports that the fecundity of the cod is beyond conception. It is well known that they visit the Loffoden islands in dense shoals, generally in two or three tiers one above the other, for the purpose of spawning. During the brief period the fishing lasts between 20,000,000 and 30,000,000 fish are caught. The roes of the fish are slightly salted and shipped off to France, there to serve as ground bait for sardines; between 30,000 and 40,000 barrels are annually shipped for this purpose. Professor Sars, the ichthyologist, has visited Loffoden during the fishing season in order to study the habits and natural instincts of the cod and other fishes. He reports it is a mistake to imagine that sea-fish in general cast their roe at the bottom of the sea; the operation of spawning occurs on the surface, and the roe floats during the period of development. In the spawn of the cod and mackerel each roe or egg will be found to contain a drop of oil, which lessens its specific gravity, so that it is sustained on the surface. Even after the fry has escaped the drop of oil will be found in the maternal shell. The herring, however, seeks the shore and inner waters to deposit its roe safely amid the sand and gravel.

HENLEY-ON-THAMES ROYAL REGATTA.

SOME of the crews taking part in this great regatta on Wednesday and Thursday last were at Henley from the Tuesday of the previous week, the remainder, with one or two exceptions, arrived on Saturday last and went out for practice. The following were the names of the gentlemen composing the principal crews:—

GRAND CHALLENGE CUP.

st. lb.		st. lb.	
1. F. E. H. Elliott	9 1	5. T. Edwards Moss	12 1
2. F. C. Tollett	10 1½	6. F. C. Ricardo	10 3
3. J. W. M'C. Bunbury	11 0	7. R. B. Holdsworth	9 8½
4. F. Johnstone	10 12½	8. F. A. Curry	11 5

CARTWRIGHT (COCKSWAIN), 6st. 2½lb.

CAMBRIDGE LADY MARGARET BOAT CLUB.

st. lb.		st. lb.	
1. J. W. Bakewell	10 1	5. A. J. C. G. Watkins	11 12
2. J. Moon	11 12	6. J. H. D. Goldie	12 0
3. E. Carpmel	11 3	7. F. Barnes	11 0
4. J. Watkins	11 5	8. A. J. Finch	11 0

H. B. Adams (COCKSWAIN), 8st. 6lb.

THE OXFORD ETONIAN CLUB.

st. lb.		st. lb.	
1. Farrer, Balliol	9 15	5. F. Willan, Exeter	12 3
2. Armistead, Exeter	10 12	6. A. C. Y. Yborough, Linc.	12 1
3. Mirchase, University	10 9	7. W. D. Benson, Balliol	11 6
4. Lewis, University	11 5	8. H. Woodhouse, Univ.	11 0

E. E. Grubbe, Pembroke (COCKSWAIN), 8st. 6lb.

THE LONDON ROWING CLUB.

st. lb.		st. lb.	
1. J. G. Richards	11 5	5. W. G. Parnell	11 3
2. H. T. Ommancey	10 0	6. W. Stout	12 0
3. G. H. Warren	11 3	7. G. Ryan	11 8
4. F. G. Ommancey	11 2	8. F. S. Gullett	11 6

V. Weston (COCKSWAIN), 1st.

STEWARDS' CHALLENGE CUP.

LONDON ROWING CLUB.

1. G. Ryan.	3. A. De L. Long.
2. F. S. Gullett.	4. W. Stout.

J. Weston, COCKSWAIN.

1. W. D. Benson.	3. F. Willan.
2. A. C. Y. Yborough.	4. H. Woodhouse.

E. E. Grubbe, COCKSWAIN.

OXFORD RADCLIFF CLUB.

1. J. Mair, Worcester.	3. H. E. Burgess, Brasenose.
2. R. Lesley, Pembroke.	4. T. H. A. Houlton, Ch. Ch.

J. Longridge (COCKSWAIN), Brasenose.

1. T. Roscoe.	3. S. Talbot.
2. E. F. Henley.	4. J. Hall.

F. Walton, COCKSWAIN.

The three last-named were the challengers, the winner having to row London.

In the two great events of the regatta, the Grand Challenge and the Stewards' Cups, the sporting interest was divided between Oxford Etonian and the London Rowing Club, either of which were backed at evens. They were remarkably fine crews. Long and Stout were the favourites in the pairs, and Mr. Yarrowbrough for the sculls.

COURTSHIP IN KAMCHATKA.—In the last century when a Kamchatkadale had resolved to marry, he looked about for a wife in one of the neighbouring villages, seldom in his own; and, having selected one he informed her parents of the fact, and offered himself as servant to them for a certain period. If they so employed him he displayed great zeal in his endeavour to please them. At the end of his term he asked for liberty the seize his lover, and if he had pleased her parents, herself, and her relatives, the former gave him leave to do so; but if otherwise they dismissed him with some small reward for his services. When a man has obtained a right to seize his bride, he sought an opportunity of finding her alone, or in the company of only a few women, and she meanwhile was watched and protected by all the females in the village, and was besides, wrapped in several close-fitting outer garments, and swathed round with nets and straps. If the bridegroom happened to find her alone, or with few in company, he threw himself upon her, and began to tear off all her clothes, for the stripping of the bride constituted the ceremony of marriage. This was not always an easy task, for although the bride herself made little resistance, her female protectors tore and scratched the bridegroom to prevent him from carrying out his design. Victory was seldom obtained without many previous fruitless attempts and numerous wounds and scars.—*The Wedding Day in all Ages and Countries.*

SINGULAR TRIAL FOR MURDER.

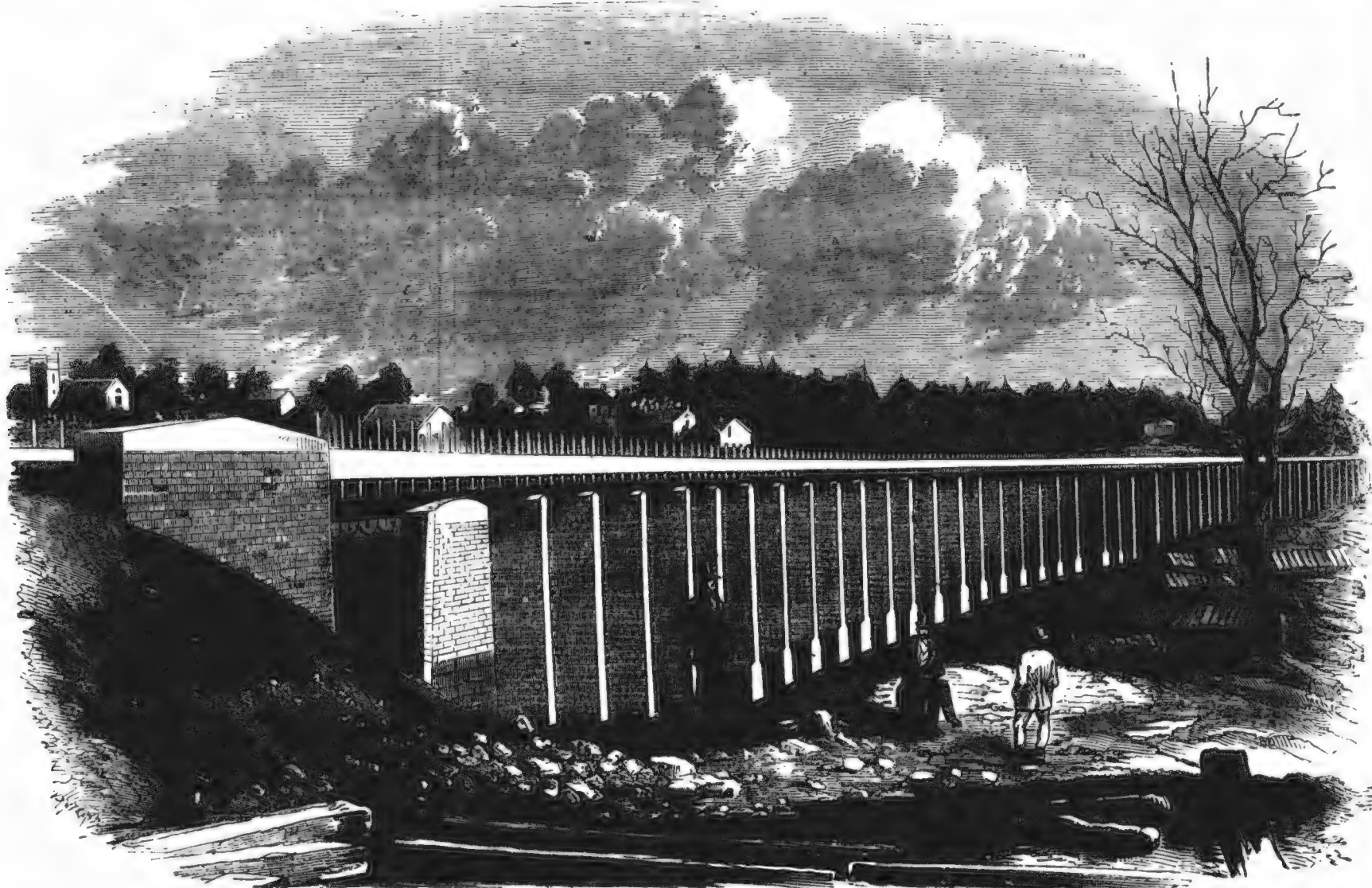
A case which a short time back caused great excitement in the neighbourhood of Tours has just been brought before the Court of Assizes of the Indre-et-Loire, in that town. The accused were M. Patry, formerly partner in a banking house of that place, and his son, Arthur, aged 17; the victim was the wife and mother respectively of the two prisoners. Patry and the deceased, whose maiden name was Mdlle. Dauphin, were married about 50 years back, but after a union of 7 or 8 years the husband had occasion to reproach his wife with certain irregularities in her conduct in connection with a neighbour, M. Baillon, clerk to the council of Prudhommes. Patry, in consequence, left Tours, and went to reside with his wife and family in the house of her father in Auvergne, but returned a year later to an estate which they had bought at La Houssaye, near Tours. The relations between Madame Patry and Baillon appear to have recommenced, and were carried on with so little concealment that their intimacy became a matter of public scandal, and on one occasion they were detected in a house together and were hooted in the streets by the people. M. and Madame Patry, however, continued to reside together, but occupied separate apartments, and frequent quarrels occurred between them; they had two sons, Theodore, the elder, and Arthur, with three daughters, the eldest of whom was aged 13 at the time of the crime. On the 23rd February last Patry had retired to his chamber on the first floor, his wife sleeping with one of her daughters in a room underneath, communicating with a second which had a glass door opening on a garden. About eleven o'clock Patry heard at a distance the sound of a horn,

FEARFUL ENCOUNTER WITH AN AMERICAN LION.

The *New York Turf, Field, and Farm* gives the particulars of a terrible contest a Mr. Coleman had with an American lion:—"One evening while riding through my farm I was hailed by a freed woman, who, in an excited manner, stated that she had seen a bear as big as a cow, up in a tree down in the woods. Knowing the woman to be truthful, and, from her excited manner, that she had seen something unusual, I went to the house, got my Spencer rifle, took my hostler along giving him my shot gun, heavily charged with buckshot, and with no little persuasion induced the woman to go with us to point out the spot where she had seen the object of her fright. About half a mile from my residence she stopped and pointed out a leaning tree, about four hundred yards distant from us, in which she said the animal was lying apparently asleep. I advanced a short distance, and discovered a monster animal lying among the limbs of two large trees that had fallen together, somewhat in a cone shape, interweaving the bows of one with the other. He was evidently fast asleep. I went up within forty yards, carefully surveyed the spot, and arranged the plan of attack. I whispered to my boy to stay as close behind me as he possibly could, and to hold the shot gun so as to hand it to me for use in close combat, as we were about to encounter the largest species of American lion, and that he would certainly prove a formidable enemy. Considering myself a better marksman than the boy, I cautioned him not to shoot unless I became disabled, or in the event of being separated from him. This arranged, I advanced a few steps and fired deliberately, sending a ball through the centre of

at me. In an instant I aimed deliberately, knowing if I missed my end had come. I fired, giving him twelve buckshot in the region of the heart. I saw he was mortally wounded, but able to hurt me. I threw my gun down, and drew my knife, and stepped back a few paces. He struck the spot upon which I stood when I last fired, reared up, and made a spring at me. I avoided his first, but could not escape the second. He succeeded in laying hold upon my arm with his mouth, and had his forelegs around my waist, leaving me the use of my right arm; and I assure you I made quick and good use of it, for in an instant I would have been torn to pieces; and, with all the strength and celerity that a knowledge of the imminence of my danger could impart to my arm, I cut his throat from one side to the other. The blood flew all over my face. He fell backwards, perfectly dead; and I felt as if I had been dead and just restored to life—I felt sensations of relief that I had never experienced before. I had him conveyed home, and kept him on exhibition for several days, many persons coming to see him. Dr. H., an intelligent naturalist, says he is the largest of his species, and a genuine American lion."

CHARGE OF POISONING A HUSBAND.—On Friday last week Fanny Frances Maria Oliver, widow of Joseph Oliver, hoiler-maker, of Hertshill, Dudley, was again arraigned before the magistrates in that town, charged with the wilful murder of her husband by administering poison. Oliver died on Whit-Sunday, and was buried on the following Wednesday, after a certificate had been given by Mr. Simmons, surgeon, who had attended him, that the cause of death was "hepatic con-



BRITISH EMIGRATION TO CANADA—FAST HOPE VIADUCT ON THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.—(SEE PAGE 1245)

which appears to be in Toursine the signal of alarm in case of fire; he went to his window to look out, and then remarked that a light was burning in the room adjoining that occupied by his wife. This incident struck him as strange, as every one in the house had retired to rest about two hours before; he went down, and, on listening at the door, could distinguish two voices in conversation. He then returned to his room, loaded two double-barrelled guns, awoke his son Arthur, and giving him one of the arms, stationed him at the window, and told him to fire at any man he might see leaving the house. It should be added that the sons were aware of the conduct of their mother, and naturally sympathised with their father. Taking the other gun, Patry went down and knocked at his wife's door, but received no answer. A moment later two shots were heard; it was the son who had fired at an individual who was endeavouring to escape. Patry then forced an entrance, and passing through the two rooms found the glass door of the second open, and his wife standing outside in the garden; he raised his gun and discharged both barrels at her. The contents of one passed through her head and the other entered her breast, killing her on the spot. Baillon, had, however, got off uninjured. Patry at once gave notice of this tragedy to the police, and made no attempt to shield himself from the consequences of the act. On the trial he manifested great emotion. Baillon, who was called as a witness, was reproached in energetic terms for the part he had played in this melancholy affair. After two sittings of the court, occupied in hearing evidence, the jury retired to deliberate, but were only absent 35 minutes, and returned with a verdict of Not Guilty, which was received by the public with loud applause. The accused was in consequence at once set at liberty.

the body, bringing the slumbers of the noble animal to a premature close. He awoke enraged, roared, tore the trees with his teeth and claws, and on seeing me prepared to spring towards me. I fired again, hitting him in the breast, which shortened his leap, although he struck the ground within thirty feet of me. My large dog, Bulgar, a white English mastiff, standing by, at a signal from me rushed to meet the lion—made a good effort to hold him but was tossed through the air some thirty feet. Being good game he again rushed to the attack; I, advanced at the same time with cocked gun in hand, wishing to thrust the gun barrel into his mouth, and shoot him internally. He rushed at me a few leaps. I knew I must be resolute; I was so almost to desperation. I caught his fiery eye—he quailed—his eye was riveted upon me. I still advanced; he stopped, lowered his tail, turned, and fled. My dog, though crippled, still pursued him about 200 yards through the woods, I following as fast as I could. The lion jumped upon the first limbs of a large tree, fully fifteen feet from the ground. I advanced to within forty yards of the tree, and again opened fire upon him, shooting six Minié balls clear through his body in different directions. I had only one more ball left, which I shot while he was leaping about in the tree. This took effect in his right fore-foot, which infuriated him more than ever. He beat the air with his wounded foot, roared, tore the bark from the tree, and started at me furiously. My boy was standing about fifty yards from me. I called to him to bring my gun; frightened, he put the gun down and ran off. I ran to the gun as fast as I could, the lion pursuing by jumping from tree to tree, and when I reached the gun he was leaping into the one nearly over me; and by the time I was ready to fire he had come over me, and made a spring

gestion." Information which reached the police, however, principally through the medium of the neighbours, and relating chiefly to the conduct of Mrs. Oliver before her husband's death, aroused their suspicions that Oliver had been wilfully poisoned; and the inquiries they made resulted in the ascertaining of facts which they conceived justified them in arresting her on the terrible charge of wilful murder. These facts, as they were brought out at the previous two sittings of the magistrates, after the body had been exhumed, were briefly the following:—The parties were in a comfortable position in life, and the accused is the daughter of a respectable citizen living at Handsworth, Birmingham. The deceased was a shareholder in a building and investment society in Wolverhampton, and his wife drew out in the past twelvemonth about £100 in eight different sums, after having had letters giving notice for the withdrawal of the money written in her husband's name, but by a youth whom she strictly charged never to tell her husband. Deceased became ill, and the prisoner nursed him, always preparing his food. About the time of the illness the prisoner obtained arsenic from a druggist's professing for bonnet cleaning. Deceased was often very sick and vomited greatly. Once, when he was taking milk, he complained that it was hot with pepper, vomited very much, and so, too, did his mother and another person who tasted it. The body, on an order from the Home Secretary, was exhumed the second time, chiefly for the examination of the brain. On Friday evidence was given to show the presence of arsenic in the body, and the accused was committed for trial.

WHY is a dilapidated shoe like ancient Greece?—Because it once had a Solon.



A RURAL SCENE.

CLUMBER HOUSE IN THE HANDS OF BAILIFFS.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to the *Sheffield Independent*, says:—Having had occasion to be in the neighbourhood of Workop on Saturday, I thought I would drive over as far as Clumber, the well-known country seat of the Dukes of Newcastle. The afternoon was charmingly fine, and the whole place seemed vocal with the music of birds. Wherever sorrow abides surely it cannot be here, was the instinctive feeling amid the surroundings of such unmistakeable evidences of wealth and luxury. At the left of the house there is a large paddock, surrounded by a range of handsome new stables and outhouses; and in the paddock were a number of brood mares with foals running by their sides. I should think there were about a score of them, and while looking at them one could not help thinking "and feeling that, innocent though they were, they had in a sense been the cause of the disgrace that had fallen upon their illustrious owner. Leaving this part of the park, I next turned round and walked to the left, which brought me on to the bridge which crosses a large and beautiful lake, and there you have a full front view of the house, connected with which is an old chapel, with richly-stained windows. This clear-water lake stretches as far as the eye can reach, and is laid out somewhat in the serpentine form. On its surface were to be seen swans in abundance and a great number of wild water-fowl, and here and there is an artificial weir or dam, over which the water falls with beautiful effect, and all this surrounded by magnificent trees, gives the place a charming effect; and yet, amid all this splendour, there seemed an air of neglect and dilapidation which betokened either poverty or carelessness. Things seemed everywhere to be running to seed and ruin. Looking at the house from the bridge, behind which there is a fine new church, the tall spire

of which is conspicuous above the roof of the house, I observed that all the blinds in the house were drawn down, which seemed to indicate sorrow within; but it was not the sorrow of death, but disgrace, which in many senses is worse than death. The church and the paddocks were new—the work of the young duke. A taste for the turf, tempered with a tribute to the clergy, is an attempt to make the best of both worlds, which has so far proved a failure. Coming near to the house again, I made a few inquiries concerning the state of affairs, when I found that no less than eleven of the mysterious but very matter-of-fact people called bailiffs were inside. The only other occupants are the servants, all of whom, I was informed, are under notice to leave. The bailiffs were stationed, like so many sentinels, in various parts of the house, and in some instances at the doors, and on various parts of the grounds. There was, consequently, a deep gloom cast over the place, and all that I came in contact with seemed to deeply deplore the sad condition of the family and the place." The illustration which we print this week will give our readers a good idea of the fine property that is thus being torn to pieces by contending creditors.

EMIGRATION FROM THE MINING DISTRICTS.

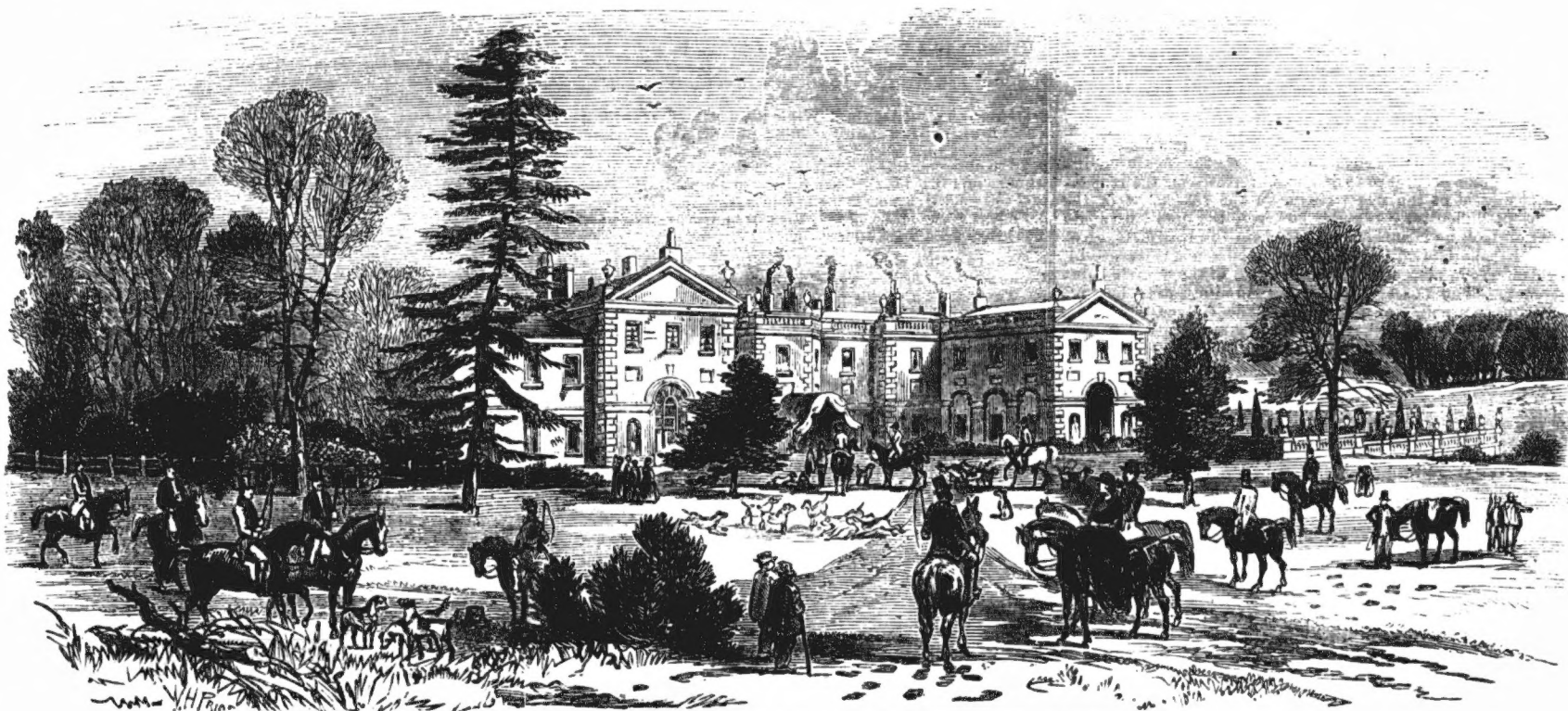
A strong feeling in favour of emigration is once more being evinced among the colliers and ironworkers of South Wales, and at this early period of the year a large number have left for the United States and the colonies. Every Monday after a "pay" the principal railway stations are crowded with emigrants and their friends, who are assembled to give them a parting farewell on leaving their native localities. The slackness in the demand for coal, with the

consequent irregular employment at the collieries, has given quite an impetus to the movement, for the great majority of the colliers have not been able to earn one-half the usual amount of wages for the last two or three months. The United States is the chief attraction, although a fair proportion go to the British colonies, the assisted emigration plan of the Colonial Legislatures being availed of by a considerable number of those that leave. Should the movement continue on the present extensive scale for the next three or four months, some thousands of good workmen will have left the district, and with a favourable turn in trade their places will not be easily filled. We give this week another "bit" of Canadian scenery.

LUXURIANT AND BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—MRS. S. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER never fails to quickly restore Grey or Faded Hair to its youthful colour and beauty. It stops the hair from falling off. It prevents baldness. It promotes luxuriant growth; it causes the hair to grow thick and strong. It removes all dandruff. It contains neither oil nor dye. In large Bottles—Price Six Shillings. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers. Depot, 255, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

CONTRARY STATE OF THINGS.—"Mrs. Noyes is exceedingly pleased with the sewing machine. Its silent operation, the ease with which the needle is set, and but one thread to attend to, are points more especially appreciated by those who, like Mrs N., have had to contend with a contrary state of things."—LEWIS NOYES, 20, PRESTONVILLE-TERRACE, BRIGHTON, DEC. 21st, 1868. To the Willcox and Gibbs Sewing Machine Co.

The Silent Sewing Machine is the only practicable one for family use, being the only one so simple, well made, and reliable, that it can be used by any one, will last a generation without repair, and be always in order. Sewing Machines &c. other makers taken in exchange at their market value. Book (96 pages) free. Machines carriage paid. Address the Company at 135 Regent-street, and 150 Cheapside, London.



THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE'S FAILURE.—CLUMBER PARK.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

FRANCE.

Paris, June 14, Evening.

The *Petit Journal* Official of this evening, after publishing an account of the recent disorders in Paris, says:—

"Two important facts result from this recital: Firstly, that the feeling of the population has undergone a reaction against the rioters; and secondly, that, thanks to the firm and forbearing attitude of the authorities, disturbances can be put down without its being necessary to have recourse to arms."

A large number of provincial papers are being prosecuted for having published false news relative to the recent occurrences in Paris, Bordeaux, and Nantes.

DEATH OF THE GOVERNOR OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

New York, June 15.

Advices received here, via San Francisco, state that the Governor of British Columbia, Mr. Frederick Seymour, died on Thursday last whilst inspecting the coasts of the colony on board the gun-boat Sparrowhawk. The senior member of the Council has assumed the lead of the Government pending instructions from England.

PORTUGAL.

Lisbon, June 13.

Dom Fernando has married Countess Edla, formerly Madame Sensler.

THE GERMAN ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Bremen, June 11.

The second German Arctic expedition will go to sea from Bremenhaven on Tuesday, June 15. King William is expected to witness the departure.

DEFEAT OF THE INSURGENTS IN CUBA.

Havana, June 13.

A battle has been fought at Puerto Padre. The Spanish account states that the rebels have lost altogether 1,200 men; the loyal forces only 60. The insurgent general Marmol has been killed.

REPORTED GOLD DISCOVERIES IN MEXICO.

New York, June 15.

It is reported that extensive gold fields have been discovered near the city of Colima, Mexico.

INDIA.

Calcutta, June 9, 4 p.m.

A cyclone has been raging here for 16 hours. On the river it was very severe, and many native boats were wrecked, and many houses in the city damaged. The telegraph lines are interrupted. The storm is still raging.

Calcutta, June 10.

During the cyclone many cargo lighters and native boats were wrecked, and it is supposed that there has been considerable loss of life on the river. No returns, however, have yet come to hand. Only slight damage was done to the shipping in the port.

No intelligence has been received from Saugor.

AMERICA.

New York, June 3.

The Washington correspondents of several prominent journals state that President Grant recently expressed his disapproval of the terms and tone of Senator Sumner's speech upon the subject of the Alabama claims.

The *New York Herald's* correspondent states that the President has said that he did not believe Mr. Sumner was sincere himself in the matter, but was actuated by a desire to check the progress of the scheme originated by Congressman Banks for the annexation of the British North American possessions. The same correspondent states that the President holds that if war with Great Britain is to be avoided the Alabama claims question must be settled through courteous diplomacy.

A party of 250 Cheyenne Indians attacked an unprotected settlement about 160 miles west of Topeka, Kansas, on Sunday morning, and massacred 13 men, women, and children. The women were outraged, and their bodies horribly mutilated. On the Saline river small parties of Sioux and Cheyennes recently murdered 4 men and carried off 8 prisoners, 3 of whom are women. Troops have been despatched from Forts Riley and Hayes, with orders to pursue vigorously, and punish severely, any roving bands of Indians that may be encountered.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

New York, June 14.

The *New York Times* says that Mr. Motley has been instructed in the first place to make no overtures for the reopening at present of the negotiations for the settlement of the Alabama difficulty. Should, however, the question again come on foot, he is authorised to inform the British Government that the United States prefer no claim, as a Government, for damages in respect of the recognition of the South's belligerency. The *Times* adds that the Administration has resolved upon a policy of non-action. The *Tribune*, whilst disagreeing with Mr. Sumner's speech in some points, generally endorses the policy laid down in it.

A SCENE of disorder has occurred in Paris in the Church of the Madeleine during the procession of the Corpus Christi. The clergy, in their most gorgeous vestments, followed by young girls in white, were proceeding around the building under the pillars outside, when at the moment the cure raised the Host one of the spectators was observed to remain standing with his hat on. The beadle and several persons around invited him to behave with more decorum or to leave; but he replied in insulting language, calling them fools and idiots. In order to prevent any scandal the crowd appeared at length to have resolved not to pay any further attention to him, when an individual, who had apparently not been able to control his indignation, stepped forward and struck the disturber a blow in the face so violent that two of his teeth were broken. The other was about to return the attack when the police interfered and took both the men before the Commissary of Police. There, the champion of the Holy Sacrament was discovered to be, not a Catholic, but a Jew. He said that he was present as a simple spectator but had been disgusted at the insolence of the brawler, and seeing that Christians are forbidden by their religious law to avenge injuries, he had interfered on their behalf. He will nevertheless have to answer for the assault.

LAW AND POLICE.

SEVERAL shopkeepers were summoned at the Wandsworth police-court on Wednesday morning for using illegal weights and measures. William Hart, a marine store dealer, of Wandsworth, was fined 10s. and 2s. costs for using illegal weights. John Smith, a beer-shop keeper at Tooting, was fined 5s. and 2s. costs, and William Prince, a beer-shop keeper at Merton, was fined 5s. and 2s. costs for using unjust measures; and John Simmons, a grocer at Tooting, was fined 2s. costs for having an unjust machine.

STEALING FLOWERS FROM GARDENS.—A man whose name is not stated was charged at the Mylebone police-court on Tuesday morning with stealing flowers from the front garden of Mrs. Claise, of 1, Wilton-place, St. John's-wood. A servant said the flowers were quite safe on Monday night, that the garden gate was locked, and that the prisoner must have climbed over the railings. Mr. D'Eyncourt sentenced him to pay 5s., the value of the flowers, and a fine of 15s., or in default to be imprisoned for 14 days.

ASSAULTS ON WOMEN.—Two cases of violent assaults on women came before the magistrate at the Thames police-court Monday morning. A man named Cook quarrelled with his wife, knocked her down, dragged her about the room by the hair of the head, and finally kicked her till she became insensible. He was remanded. A labourer named Hutchins was charged with treating in a similar manner a woman named Martins, with whom he quarrelled in a beer-shop. He was fined 5s., and in default sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

GAMBLING IN THE STREETS.—About twenty lads, whose ages ranged from ten up to sixteen, were charged at the Southwark police-court with gambling in the streets on Sunday. Mr. Burroughs said that latterly gambling in the streets by lads had increased to a fearful extent, and some severe punishment must be inflicted with the view of putting a stop to such an intolerable nuisance. He fined the younger prisoners 2s. 6d. each, or three days, and the elder 5s. and 7s. 6d., or five days' imprisonment, at the same time cautioning them not to repeat the offence, or he should have to send them to prison without the option of paying fines.

DEATH BY ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING.—Charles Newby, a carpenter, was charged at the Hammersmith police-court on Monday with causing the death of Edward Stone, by shooting him in the face at Alperston. Richard Munday said that on Sunday he went out to take birds' nests, accompanied by the prisoner and Stone, both of whom had guns. They sat down in an old brick-field to have some tea, when one of his companions said, "Here's a bird coming, look out." They rose together to fire, when the prisoner's gun went off and shot Stone in the face. He died in the hospital that morning. Mr. Ingham remanded the prisoner, but said he would take bail.

ROBBERY BY A PAGE.—At the Westminster police-court on Monday Albert Todd, aged 13, a page in the service of the Hon. Anne Cavendish, was charged with stealing from his mistress £32 in notes and gold, eight gold rings, and a pair of earrings. On Saturday evening a writing desk, which contained the property mentioned, was missed from Miss Cavendish's bedroom. A detective was sent for, and the desk was found under the area steps. The money and rings were missing. The lower part of the house was then searched, and in a filter in the pantry the rings were found. The prisoner was taken with the robbery, to which he confessed, and gave up £27. A missing £5 note he said he had changed to buy a watch. He was remanded.

A FATAL FIGHT.—Two men, named Essex and Walker, quarrelled in a public house in Maccolesfield-street, St. Luke's, on the night of Saturday, the 6th inst., and went out into the street and fought. Walker was knocked down, fell with his head on the pavement with some force, and was taken home, but he afterwards returned to seek for a tool which he had lost, met Essex again, renewed the fight, was again thrown with great force on the pavement, was picked up insensible, and died on Monday last from the injuries he received. Essex kept out of the way until last Friday night, when he called at Walker's house and asked how he was, and was then given into custody. He was brought before the Clerkenwell police magistrate on Wednesday, and remanded.

STEALING STORES.—At the Thames police-court John Henry Hughes, aged sixteen, Henry John Schofield, aged sixteen, and Charles Edwin Fry, aged sixteen, were charged with stealing 40lb. of leaf tobacco, two dozen bottles of ale, a tin of biscuits, a gallon of lime-juice, and a pint jar of jam, of the total value of £12 5s., from a storeroom in the ship Donald McKay in the Victoria Dock. The articles stolen were in bond in the stores on board the Donald McKay, and under Customs lock and key. The prisoners had been at work on the ship, and had managed to get access to the stores and steal them. After they had committed the robbery they commenced talking about it, and the principal evidence against them was what they had themselves furnished. They were remanded.

CRUELTY TO A CAT.—Mr. Robert Johnson, barrister, of Grove Cottages, Christ Church-road, was charged before the Hampstead magistrates on Wednesday morning with cruelly ill-treating a cat. Mr. W. H. Raescl said that on Sunday morning last he saw his cat sitting on a lumber shed. While his back was turned he heard a shot fired, and saw the cat running towards his house bleeding. On examining the animal he found that a bullet had gone in at the side of the mouth and out at the end of the jaw. Another witness said that the shot was fired across a public footpath, and that some children were going to Sunday-school at the time. The defendant admitted the offence, but said he was overrun with cats. The bench fined him 10s. including costs.

CRUELTY TO A HORSE.—William Search, corn dealer, of 27, Church-street, Chelsea, was charged at Westminster police-court on Tuesday with cruelly beating a horse. A gentleman named Eckstein said he saw the defendant driving a coal waggon in which was a horse much exhausted and evidently in bad condition. Between Hyde Park corner and Sloane-street the defendant beat the horse most unmercifully, and struck it at least thirty or forty times; it was fearfully waled and cut. The defendant said it was necessary to use the whip. Mr. Selfe said he gave men who beat women six months, and he considered it worse to beat a dumb animal in this abominable way, because a woman could take her own part and a horse could not; he sentenced the defendant to ten days' hard labour, without a fine.

CHARGE AGAINST A DENTIST.—The charge of perjury against Mr. Lowe, the Carlisle dentist, who brought an action against the present Lord Brougham for professional services rendered to the late Lord Brougham, was further investigated on Tuesday morning at Gailchall before Alderman, Sir F. G. Moon. William Welford, who was employed by the defendant as clerk from August, 1865, until about five months ago, was called to prove the statement of the counsel for the prosecution that the entries in the defendant's books, from which he swore at the trial that he made up his account, were not made at the time the work was done, but were altered and manufactured twelve months afterwards to suit the bill which he sent in to Lord Brougham. The witness stated that some of the items charged in the bill were not in the books, and that others were entered in the books by Mr. Lowe in his (the witness's) presence, shortly before the trial in February last. The case was proceeding.

GETTING UP PETITIONS.—At Bow-street, Mr. Morell, the hon. secretary to the council of the National Sunday League, applied to the sitting magistrate, Mr. Vaughan, for summonses against two men named Beck and Bigg, for obtaining money under false pretences. The men had been employed by the National Sunday League to obtain signatures to petitions to be presented to Parliament praying for the opening on Sundays of museums, picture galleries, and similar places. It was alleged that the accused had presented sheets containing signatures which they had forged, and had obtained payment from the League after stating that the signatures were genuine. The matter was mentioned by Mr. Gregory on Thursday night last week when presenting the petition in question to the House of Commons. The summonses were granted.

A PROMISING SON.—At the Thames police-court, George White, aged twelve, was charged with stealing a sovereign from his mother. The woman said she was very sorry to prosecute her son, but he was a bad boy, kept bad company, frequented "penny gaffs," and was in the habit of reading the histories of "Dick Turpin," "Jack Sheppard," "Sixteen-Stringed Jack," and other books of that description, which led him to desire to imitate the practices of those notorious persons. The woman added that the boy had frequently been taken to the police-station in Leman-street for robbing her, and had been talked to by the policemen with a view to frighten him. The magistrate said he was very sorry that the prisoner had access to the pernicious literature of the present day, where the most notorious ruffians and thieves were deified and made heroes of to the injury of the morals of the young and the detriment of society generally. He would certainly commit the prisoner to the Falmouth Industrial School for a very long period if he was brought before him again, and a case was made out. At present he should inflict a sharp sentence, which he hoped would cure the boy of his vicious propensities. He sentenced him to ten days' hard labour, and to receive twelve strokes in prison with a birch rod.

A NICK TRIO.—Three young men named Mason, Scannell, and Grant, who were stated to be well-known thieves, were charged at Southwark police-court with assault and robbery. Mr. W. H. Westwood, of Oatlands Park, Weybridge, said that on Monday, the 7th inst., between three and four in the afternoon, he was passing up the Waterloo-road from the railway-station, when a young man, whom he believed to be the prisoner Mason, suddenly struck him a violent blow on the breast. Before he recovered himself his watch and chain were torn from his waistcoat by another man. He ran after the latter up a court crying out "Stop thief!" when a third man came behind him, seized him by the neck, and threw him down with great force. When he got up again he was afraid to pursue the thieves any further, and went to the station-house and gave information of the robbery. Mr. Westwood said he was so suddenly attacked that he had not an opportunity of seeing the faces of the men who assaulted him, and there being no corroborative evidence, Mr. Burroughs told the prisoners that unfortunately the evidence as to their identity was not sufficient for a jury to convict them, and therefore it was his duty to discharge them. A police inspector said that since the prisoners had been locked up there had been no street robberies in the Waterloo-road.

COMMITTAL OF A BIGAMIST.—At the Justice-room of the Mansion-house, a well-dressed, gentlemanly-looking man, giving the name of Major-General Haines, of the Madras army, was brought before Mr. Alderman Causton for final examination on charges of bigamy, fraud, and perjury. Mr. George Lewis, jun., solicitor, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Louis Lewis, of Wellington-street, Strand, for the defence. It will be remembered that the facts of the case are of a very extraordinary character. The prosecutrix, Miss Ann Lee, a young lady who is very respectably connected, came from Scarborough on a visit to some friends in London a short time ago, and the prisoner took occasion to introduce himself to her at one of the stations on the Metropolitan Railway, representing himself to be Major-General Haines, of the Madras army. By his plausible conduct and the religious tone he imparted to the conversation he succeeded in ingratiating himself into her favour, and after a brief acquaintance they were married at the parish church of Islington on Saturday, the 15th of May. The prosecutrix, at the request of the prisoner, sold out £700 which she had in the public funds, and gave him the cheque for the proceeds—£635. After living together as man and wife for about a fortnight the prisoner sent Miss Lee to her friends at Scarborough, and then, finding that she had been duped, she returned and gave him into custody. On being apprehended a locket, which contained the photograph of a lady, was found in his possession bearing the following inscription—"J. W. M'Alpine. A memento of 9th January, 1863, from his loving wife." Inquiries were made by Green, a City detective, and at the last examination evidence was given to show that on the 24th of January, 1866, the prisoner, who then represented himself to be Major-General M'Alpine, married a widow lady named Mrs. Ann Elizabeth Cruickshank, who is still alive, and with whom the prisoner was residing at Leslie Lodge, near Ealing, when he made the acquaintance of Miss Lee. In the course of last year the prisoner was in the Bankruptcy Court, and he then admitted that he had never held any rank in the army. Major-General Haines, of the Madras army, whose name the prisoner had assumed, is now in India, and was much pained on hearing of a marriage having been contracted in his name, as he is already married. The prisoner was committed for trial, and reserved his defence.

SONG AND SUNSHINE.—If you would keep spring in your hearts, learn to sing. There is more merit in melody than most people are aware of. A cobbler who smooths his wax-end with a song will do as much work in a day as one given to ill-nature and fretting would effect in a week. Songs are like sunshine, they run to cheerfulness, to fill the bosom with such buoyancy, that, for the time being, you feel filled with June air, or like a meadow of clover in blossom.

BELGIUM is famous for industry and ingenuity. The conversion of beef tallow into Flemish butter has there become a recognised trade; and now certain Belgian chemists have contrived an apparatus by which they manufacture champagne and other light sparkling wines in prodigious quantities. The process and the materials are so cheap that the "wines" can be sold at a franc a bottle and yield a handsome profit. Thirsty folk will do well to take warning, and avoid the danger that lurks in these sprightly achievements of modern chemistry.

AN American paper contains the following advertisement:—"Wants a situation, a practical printer, who is competent to take charge of any department in a printing and publishing house. Would accept a professorship in any of the academies. Has no objection to teach ornamental painting and penmanship, geometry, trigonometry, and many other sciences. Is particularly suited to act as a pastor to a small evangelical church, or as a local preacher. He would have no objection to form a small but select class of interesting young ladies to instruct in the highest branches. To a dentist or a chiropodist he would be invaluable, as he can do almost anything. Would cheerfully accept a position as a bass or tenor singer in a choir. Would board with a family, if decidedly pious. For further particulars inquire at Brown's Saloon."

WISDOM, WIT, & HUMOUR.

SLIGHT OF HAND.—Refusing an offer of marriage.

WHY should a man with a termagant wife be considered a smart fellow?—Because he's a shrewd individual.

FROM THE PERSIAN OF HAFIZ.

Two ears, and but a single tongue,
By Nature's laws to man belong;
The lesson she would teach is clear,
"Repeat but half of what you hear."

MRS. GAMBOGE wishes when the young men call on her daughters they would know the hour of ten, and respect it. Her lamented Gamboge always took his hat at ten. "Young men nowadays," says Mrs. G., "don't understand the gas and fuel questions." "We suppose they want to."

MATRIMONY.

TOM praised his friend who changed his state, for binding fast himself and Kate.

In union so divine;
"Wedlock's the end of life," he cried.
"Too true, alas!" said Jack, and sighed;
"Till be the end of mine."

AWKWARD.—Troublesome Nephew to Aunt, who is trying to make an impression on her visitor, the Reverend Septimus Smilax: "Oh, dear Aunt, how my teeth do ache! Oh, oh!" Aunt: "Nonsense, child! What a fuss you're making." Nephew: "Oh, dear! oh, dear! I wish—I wish—" Aunt: "Whatever do you wish, child?" Nephew: "I wish—oh, oh—I wish, Aunt, I could take 'em out all at once, like you do yours!"—*Serie-Comie Magazine.*

HERE is a French joke:—Customer: "Have you packed those matches for Madam Gogneau so that there will be no danger?" Storekeeper: "Oh, never fear. I have scraped off all the brimstone."

EVENING.

Kate! if e'er thy light foot lingers
On the lawn, when up the fells
Crawls the dusk, and fairy fingers
Close, unseen, the pimpernels;
When, his thighs with sweetness laden,
From the cowslips comes the bee,
And the lover and the maiden
Stand beneath the trying tree—

Lingers on, when stars unnumbered
Tremble in the breeze-swept tarn,
And the bat that all day slumbered
Flits about the lonely barn;
And the shapes that shrink from garish
Noon are peeping o'er and o'er,
And thy sire is almost bearish!
If kept waiting for his tea—

When the screech-owl scares the peasant
As he skirts some churchyard drear,
And the goblin murmur pleasant
Tales in Miss Rosetti's ear,
Importuning her in stranger
Sweetest tones to buy their fruits—
Oh! be careful that thou change not,
On returning home, thy boots!

WHEN the "pledge" was being circulated at a temperance meeting a decidedly inebriated individual presented himself and offered his signature. The chairman remarked, "This is a very important step, my friend, and I trust you realize the responsibility you are assuming." "Oh, I can stand the (hic) responsibility," was the response; "I've done it lots of times before."

SOME old bachelor who, no doubt, had a "flea" in his ear, thus speaks of a pretty woman's "laughing eyes":—

"Of all the devils under the skies,
Devils wicked, or devils wise,
Devils short, or devils tall,
A pretty woman with laughing eyes
Is the greatest devil of them all."

EPITAPH on Professor Walker, who wrote a treatise on English Particles:—

"Here lies Walker's Particles."

On Dr. Fuller:—

"Here lies Fuller's earth."

On a dustman:—

"Come to lament his change, ye just,
He's only gone from dust to dust."
A TABLE OF INTEREST.—The dinner-table.
THE CANINE FANCY.—Too often the calf of one's leg.

Who was the first naval officer?—Noah.

ABOUT twelve o'clock one night recently a solitary individual stood upon the banks of the Missouri River, opposite Leavenworth, in the outskirts of that romantic village, the late terminus of the Missouri Valley Railway, commonly called "Sabbtown." Frantically did he shout till the owner of a small skiff was aroused from his slumbers, and scolding a big fare, dressed himself, manned his skiff, and rowed over to the Missouri shore, where the following conversation took place:

Boatman: "What do you want?"
Man on shore: "Want to get across."
Boatman: "What for?"
Man: "Want to go to Kansas City."
Boatman: "Who are you?"
Man: "Railroad contractor."
Boatman: "What's your name?"
Man: "John Broder."
Boatman: "Why, you are the man who laid the track on the extension of the Missouri Valley Railroad to Kansas City."
Man: "Yes."
Boatman: "Well, there is an engine just firing up to go down. Why don't you go on that?"
Man: "No, sir! I laid that track; and I'm d—d if I am going to be the first man to ride over it."

He was ferried over.

PSYCHOLOGICAL.—The state of mind that man is in who risks largely in a lottery, and does not draw a prize, may be described as Blank Despair.

TALL TREES.—There are trees so tall in Missouri that it takes two men and a boy to look to the top of them. One looks till he gets tired, and another commences where he left off.

LEGAL WIT.

Q. How can a man be legally delivered from his debt without paying it?—A. By marrying his creditor.

Q. In what class of personality by the common usage of society does mere possession without right draw to it the right of property?—A. Umbrellas, overcoats, and law-books.

Q. Why is repeated dunning a good defence in an action of debt?—A. By reason of the rule of law "that a man shall not be twice vexed for one and the same cause."

Q. Why may lawyers always be indicted?—A. For the reason they are properly to be classed as respects their clients' purses with highwaymen, whose motto is, "Stand and deliver."

Q. Why is the doctrine of Estoppel the worst foe to the profession?—A. Because it puts an end to litigation.

Q. Why is there substantial reason to believe that those who intend to make criminal law a speciality will lead mournful lives?—A. Because from the (T)ombs will be heard their doleful sounds.

ANSWER TO A LIFE ASSURANCE AGENT.

How long have you known John Jones?—Since two years after I was born.

What are his general habits?—In winter, red flannel and blue beaver; in summer, a straw hat canted to one side, and nankeen trousers, very loose in the legs.

Do you know whether he has ever been afflicted with gout, asthma, consumption, spitting of blood, or any other disorder to shorten life?—No; but he can have them if it is desired by the company.

Has he ever been afflicted with fits or rupture?—Never had a fit in his life, his tailor being very unsuccessful, but once had a rupture with his landlady.

Has he ever had a fever and ague?—Had a fever last summer when the thermometer was at ninety.

Do you call his lungs sound?—No, I call them inflated air tubes.

How old is he?—Old enough to know more than he does.

Does he smoke or chew?—He smokes when he chooses.

Is he of steady habits?—Yes, he is agent for Fairbank's scales and balances.

What is his height?—That depends upon the thickness of his boots.

Has he children?—Yes, two nephews.

WANTED.—The measurement of the width of a broad hint.

WHAT woman is mentioned in the Scriptures before Eve?—Ans. Jenny Siss.

THINGS that come to us—Butcher's bills.

THE skeleton in every woman's closet—Her hoop-skirt.

A SOCIAL glass to which ladies are addicted—The mirror.

A TRUE BILL!—It has been ascertained that some ladies use paint as fiddlers do resin—to aid them in drawing a bean.

A VERY busy old maid who always knew every body else's business better than her own, although she by no means neglected that, was at last reduced to a dying condition. At this stage she articulated to her sister, who was standing at the window, "Run! run!"—here a knock was heard; the maiden lady was familiar with every sound in the neighbourhood—"See who's at number thirty." "A woman selling pies," replied her sister. "Pies! pies!" gasped the expiring virgin; "What do they want with pies? they had pies here yesterday." With this the maiden drew her last breath.

HOW A MAN MAY BECOME HIS OWN GRANDFATHER.—A correspondent is involved in domestic perplexities—and no wonder. He writes: I got acquainted with a young widow who lived with her stepdaughter in the same house.

I married. My father fell shortly after in love with the stepdaughter of my wife, and married her. My wife became the mother-in-law, and also the daughter-in-law of my own father; my wife's stepdaughter is my stepmother, and I am the stepfather of my mother-in-law. My stepmother, who is the stepdaughter of my wife's, has a boy; he is naturally my stepbrother, because he is the son of my father and of my stepmother, but because he is the son of my wife's stepdaughter, so is my wife the grandmother of the little boy, and I am the grandfather of my stepbrother. My wife also has a boy; my stepmother is consequently the stepmother of my boy, and is also his grandmother, because he is the child of her stepson; and my father is the brother-in-law of my son, because he has got his stepfather for a wife. I am the brother of my own son, who is the son of my stepmother; I am the brother-in-law of my mother, my wife is the aunt of her own son, my son is the grandson of my father, and I am my own grandfather.

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Of the numerous invaluable discoveries which modern Chemistry has placed at the disposal of the Faculty, it may be safely asserted that there is not one, the properties of which entitle it to such universal admiration and patronage as "MEASAM'S Medicated Cream." Its application in the prevention, as well as in the cure of disease, is so varied and useful, as scarcely to be described within the limits of an advertisement; suffice it to say, however, that in RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, GOUT, LUMBAGO, STIFF JOINTS, PILES, FISTULA, PAINS IN THE CHEST AND LIMBS, TIC-DOLOUREUX, or any disease arising from Colds, &c., its efficacy in at once removing those diseases, and even in the chronic and more severe forms, of giving immediate relief, is truly astonishing, and must be seen to be believed. It is equally efficacious in RINGWORM, ERYSIPELAS, SCROFULA, and other epidemic diseases, producing regular action of the pores; in fact, assisting Nature to throw off the superfluous fluids by what is called perspiration, sensible and insensible, but more particularly the latter; thereby regulating the circulation rendering the skin clear and healthy, and giving that tone and vigour to the whole system without which life can scarcely be said to be enjoyed. In BURNS, SCALDS, SORES, BRUISES, OLD PHAGEDENIC WOUNDS, &c., it is likewise no equal; and as a cosmetic for the toilet or nursery, in removing BLOTCHES, PIMPLES, DISCOLORATIONS, and those cutaneous eruptions incidental to children and young people (used in solution), its properties cannot be over-estimated; it is, therefore, recommended to the heads of families, and especially to mothers and nurses, who, by its habitual and judicious use upon those under their care, will prevent many of those diseases which become, in the course of years, engrained, as it were, into the system, and often supposed to be hereditary. For BATHING, to the adult—before taking a bath it will be rubbed in—it will be found a perfect luxury being as delicate as the finest Eau de Cologne, thoroughly cleansing the skin—the pores of which, from our habits of clothing, &c., are liable to become stopped, thus obstructing the escape of the fluids before alluded to, and inducing a numerous class of diseases; indeed, three-fourths of those with which mankind is afflicted are attributable to this cause alone; the fluids known as sensible and insensible or gaseous perspiration, being as unfit to be thrown back upon the system, to be used a second time, as is the air which has been once ejected from the lungs, which, it is well known, cannot be breathed again and again without becoming destructive to health, and very speedily even to life itself; and those fluids must be thrown back if nature be resisted in her efforts to dispose of them, which, in civilised life, is unquestionably the case; hence arise indigestion, headache, loss of appetite, languor or debility, stupor, restlessness, faintings, evil forebodings, inaptitude for business or pleasure, and those diseases already enumerated, which the savage knows not of; these may be mostly, if not entirely, obviated by proper attention to the state of the skin. And here it should be remarked, how erroneous is the notion entertained by many, that when they have washed themselves, or taken a bath, that everything necessary has been done—the fact being, that water will have little or no effect in dissolving the incrustation, so to speak, of the dried or obstructed perspiration. It is therefore recommended that a little of the Medicated Cream be used daily, or at all events before washing or taking a bath.

Numbers of the Nobility, Clergy, and charitable persons are now using their endeavours to make its wonderful properties known, and distribute it largely to the poor. It is pronounced by all to be the purest and most innocuous, at the same time the most efficacious article known, and no doubt exists of its shortly becoming the universal Family Medicament.

The Proprietor would particularly impress upon the public the fact, that it does not in the slightest degree partake of the nature of CREAMS, ordinarily so called, nor of those greasy applications known as OINTMENTS or SALVES, the use of which is repugnant to every feeling of delicacy, but on the contrary, is as delicate in its use as the finest Eau de Cologne.

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